



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RPK:WGR
Call: 5:05 P.M.
Transcribed: 5:20 P.M.

July 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: ASSOCIATES IN THE GEORGE DASCH,
et al, SABOTAGE CASE.

William Bernard

Special Agent Hosteny, Number One Man of the Chicago Office, Miss Gandy called with reference to Subject Wernecke, one of the subjects in the captioned case, and requested that the following information be brought to your attention:

Today Agents of the Chicago Office talked to an individual named George Robert Brown who is an investigator for the Illinois Vigilance Association. Brown has known Wernecke for several years, and Wernecke voluntarily said to Brown, "When you get your selective service questionnaire fill it out as a conscientious objector, and I will help you fill it out." He also suggested to Brown that he join the Allied Christian Management Army and then in six months he could be ordained as a minister and would not have to join the Army.

Agent Hosteny stated that they discussed this matter with one of the U. S. Attorney's assistants, bearing in mind the possibility that Wernecke wanted to help Brown with his questionnaire. Hosteny pointed out that if they arrange with the local draft board to send Brown his questionnaire, Brown can then get in touch with Wernecke and Wernecke will give him the right answers in filling it out so that he will be classified as a conscientious objector. The Assistant U. S. Attorney says this would not be entrapment.

Agent Hosteny stated that the only way they can cover the meeting between Brown and Wernecke is by means of a microphone surveillance, and he requested that the Bureau give consideration to authorizing such a surveillance. He stated that Brown's office is in the Loop and it will be possible to obtain an office to be used as a listening post, next to the office occupied by Brown and they could put the microphone in Brown's office. Hosteny further stated that Brown is willing to cooperate in any way with the Chicago Office.

I told Agent Hosteny that I would check on his request for authority to install this surveillance and that he would be advised accordingly.

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RECORDED
Respectfully,

INDEXED

R. P. Kramer

61-8118-46
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15 AUG 8 1942
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **25-5976**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 8-8-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-1-6-42	REPORT MADE BY EARL HIRSH EH:mf
TITLE "CHANGED" WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, with aliases; William Wernyke; William L. Wernecke; Rev. William Wernecke; "Hitler"; Arthur Morgan			CHARACTER OF CASE SELECTIVE SERVICE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

[redacted] states subject [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] attended Bund meetings in uniform, visited Father COUGHLIN and Canadian Fascists, and attended Silver Shirts meetings. Former member A.C.M.A. has only vague idea of organization; resigned April 1942. LAURENCE B. JACOBS, Attorney for subject, represented him in riot at Germania Hall when subject arrested. States subject strongly anti-Communist, anti-Semitic, anti-Roosevelt, and anti-New Deal. Participated in preliminary officers' training school course with view of enlistment. Has no knowledge of Christian Ministry College. ERNEST SCHARF, visited by HERBERT HAUPT and subject, admits Bund membership and seeing WERNECKE at meetings. Admits WERNECKE operated Book Store at Bund. Other former associates contacted and furnished information reflecting subject connected with Bund and other anti-American activities. Also states subject member of Silver Shirts. Post Office Box 3620, Merchandise Mart rented by subject 3/23/39 to be used for mail in conjunction with "Joint Committee of Patriotic Organizations". OTTO WILLUMET and IRENE MATZ, staunch Bundists, given as references. RAYMOND JOSEPH HEALEY received mail at this box. Subject's criminal record obtained from Chicago Police Department set forth. United States Attorney, Chicago, advises case will be presented to Department in Washington, D.C. for opinion due to religious angle. Seditious angle now under consideration by United States Attorney.

#245238
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/28/83 BY SP2002/106

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 1-USA, Chicago 7-Chicago	<div style="text-align: center;"> 61-10117-47 RECEIVED SEP 10 1942 RECORDS SECTION </div>

COPY IN FILE

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent EARL HIRSH, Chicago, Illinois, 8/1/42; teletype from Houston 8/3/42; tele type to Bureau 7/30/42; teletype to Springfield 7/31/42; teletype to New Haven 7/31/42; teletype to Bureau 7/31/42; teletype to Houston 8/1/42; teletype to Detroit 8/3/42; teletype from Savannah 8/2/42; telephone call from Bureau 8/3/42; teletype to Detroit 8/3/42; teletype from Detroit 8/1/42; teletype to Bureau 8/1/42; teletype to Bureau 8/3/42; teletype to Bureau 8/3/42; teletype from Springfield 8/4/42; teletype from Richmond 8/4/42; teletype from Huntington 8/5/42; teletype from Indianapolis 8/5/42; teletype from Detroit 8/5/42; teletype to Bureau 8/5/42; teletype from Washington Field 8/6/42.

DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois.

The title of this case is being changed to reflect the additional alias of ARTHUR MORGAN as obtained from a statement in another report from RAYMOND JOSEPH HEALEY.

Background information which will be set out hereinafter was obtained for the purpose of introduction in Court in the event the defense leaves the way open for this evidence to be so presented.

Inasmuch as subject was very closely associated with DR. OTTO WILLUMETT who was formerly the Bund Chief in Chicago but who has recently pleaded guilty to a conspiracy indictment charging espionage, a teletype dated July 31, 1942 was forwarded to the New Haven Office informing them of the background of instant case and requesting that WILLUMETT be questioned concerning his knowledge and association with subject.

GEORGE R. BROWN, Investigator, Illinois Vigilants Association, called at the office and advised that some time during February, 1942, WILLIAM WERNECKE brought the February edition of the Stag magazine to his office, pointing out two articles entitled "The Dangerous Way" and "Beware The Palace Revolution". BROWN stated that subject told him that these articles were anti-German and that he wanted BROWN to conduct some type of investigation to see what could be done about these articles and if possible, to have such articles kept out of these magazines.

BROWN stated that a person named MAX BOHMAN, who resides at 1811 West Belmont, and who is connected with the Silver Shirt Movement, is an enemy of WERNECKE and possibly would furnish information concerning his background and possible connection with the Silver Shirt Movement.

BROWN also advised that on October 2, 1939, a letter was postmarked from Post Office Box 3620, Merchandise Mart, addressed to him, BROWN, by WERNECKE, enclosing a circular reflecting a Silver Shirt Legion Of America meeting. BROWN stated that the envelope was in WERNECKE'S own handwriting, which would definitely prove that he was in some manner or other connected with the Silver Shirt Movement.

BROWN also turned over a number of circulars advertising a patriotic meeting, which is definitely anti-Semitic. The Post Office Box reflected on this circular is number 3620 Merchandise Mart, which is the box rented by WERNECKE at that time. These circulars were all given to BROWN in person by subject.

BROWN also advised that in February 1942 WERNECKE gave him a folder containing the following caption, "Hitler's Plan Against The United States". Subject also gave BROWN a couple of pamphlets entitled "Unmask A Conspiracy of Lies" which is edited by GERALD B. WINROD. BROWN stated that WINROD is connected with ELIZABETH DILLING and that subject is connected with both WINROD and DILLING.

BROWN further advised that at one time he had quite a bit of literature on WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY and the Silver Shirt Movement, however, an individual named V. SHURBACK borrowed this literature from BROWN on May 9, 1941, giving him a receipt for same, stating that he was going to send it to Washington to the Dies Committee.

There is also a handprinted note signed "WERNECKE" which was left on BROWN'S office door some time during June, 1942. BROWN furnished this note, showing that WERNECKE has actually called at his office.

BROWN turned over other data to Agent which is of no importance and has no bearing on this case, however, same will be retained in this file for future reference.

BROWN further advised that WERNECKE had advised him that the Pony Express, address unknown, had performed some kind of work for him in printing up literature. He also stated that subject had contacted the Lake View Sport Shop at Belmont and the Continental Travel Bureau at Belmont and Lincoln Avenues. He also advised that the Mueller Travel Agency, 2360 Lincoln Avenue, who was involved in shipping German nationals back to Germany, had close contact with subject. He also had contacted the Adventurers Club, Dearborn 4501.

BROWN stated that a Miss MAHON, matron at the Mary's House, 607 North Wells Street, telephone Delaware 6483, was closely associated with WERNECKE and at one time MARCELL MISOVICH had resided there. He also advised that subject bought MARCEL a one hundred dollar fur coat at the Harding Fur Company. He was also acquainted with Father SNASZ, whose telephone number is Superior 2315.

In connection with the previous statement given by BROWN in connection with the address 215 East 26th Street, BROWN stated that WERNECKE advised him that this individual was FREDERICK CAPPETTA, who was his tailor and who knew that WERNECKE had military clothes. He was also friendly with the people who operate the Werk Radio Shop at 3039 North Lincoln Avenue, and MRS. JUNG NUGER, Mundelein, Illinois. He advised that MRS. DILLING'S unlisted telephone is Dearborn 7989 and that WERNECKE was closely associated with these individuals.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent L. H. FRUTKIN:

[redacted] informant for source of information A. was interviewed at her place of employment, [redacted] Street, Chicago, Illinois. It might be noted that [redacted] as an informant for source of information A associated with WERNECKE and others at the Haus Vaterland, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] furnished the following voluntary signed statement: b7D

"Chicago, Illinois
July 31, 1942

[redacted] Chicago, Ill. make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent Leo H. Frutkin of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Wernicke also spoke of Edwin Paul Richter, thought he was a professional promoter. Wernicke mentioned Alfred Bennin, thought he was very narrow and jealous of his rights. Wernicke said that, when he tried to join the Silver Shirts, Bennin told him he would have to leave the Bund. Then Wernicke said that he, Wernicke, wrote to Pelley and asked him if it were true. Pelley denied it and said Wernicke could start a Silver Shirt Council anytime he wished to.

Witnessed:

Leo H. Frutkin, Sp. Agent
F.B.I., Chicago, Ill."

b7D

EVERETT B. MANN, Information Clerk, First National Bank, Chicago, residing at 6814 Raven Street, Norwood Park, Illinois, was interviewed at the Chicago Field Office. It might be noted that MR. MANN has been a member of the American Rangers and other organizations all run by EDWIN PAUL E. RICHTER, who is the Regent of the Allied Christian Management Army, Inc. EVERETT B. MANN resigned from the American Rangers and its affiliated organizations about April 1942.

MR. MANN advised that he was introduced to EDWIN PAUL E. RICHTER by one ELLERY SIMON. MR. MANN pointed out that he himself is a member of the Masons, and that SIMON, a fellow Mason introduced him to RICHTER about 1940. MANN was unable to state how SIMON knew RICHTER and never saw SIMON in RICHTER'S company thereafter. After the introduction RICHTER made it a practice to come to the First National Bank where MANN was employed as Information Clerk. Each time RICHTER would invite MANN to attend meetings of his American Rangers which he described to MANN as being a 100% American organization. MR. MANN advised that he attended about eight meetings in all in about two years, and was voted into membership in the American Rangers. Thereafter MANN was promoted by RICHTER from the rank of Lieutenant to Captain, then Major, and finally Colonel in the American Rangers. MANN stated that he did not know just why he received these promotions, or how it was arranged. According to MANN, RICHTER would come into the bank and tell him that he was one of the more intelligent members and one on whom RICHTER counted; then RICHTER would advise MANN that he, MANN, had just been promoted to a higher rank. RICHTER would also tell MANN that he expected MANN some day to be his successor. MANN also advised that in the course of the two years of his association with RICHTER he, MANN became a member of the following organizations:

American Commercial Men's Association
Lutheran Community Consumers Council
Consumers Acma National Community Council
Christ Evangelical Church, Fourth Acma

MR. MANN stated that he did not know just what the purpose of the organizations was, and further advised that he had no actual duties in connection therewith. MANN stated that he was confused as to the exact identity of any of the organizations, merely remembering that they were interlocking in offices and members. MANN suspected as an afterthought that all these organizations existed only on paper and in the mind of RICHTER himself. MANN has come to the conclusion since his resignation from RICHTER'S organizations that RICHTER is somewhat "cracked".

MANN further advised that he did not know of the existence of the Air Commerce Military Academy or of the Christian Ministry College inasmuch as he never saw those organizations hold any classes. In the period of two years association with the organization, MANN stated he paid no dues, but made contributions totaling \$1.50 to help defray the expenses of postage and stationery. MR. MANN repeated that there were several organizations having the initials "A.C.M.A.", but was unable to state what their organizational setup was. MANN merely understood that members were promoted from one organization to the other, much in the way that members of such groups like the Masons go from one degree to another. MANN stated that the only knowledge he had as to his own

promotions came from RICHTER who had merely bestowed on him a new title.

MANN further advised that he never participated in any drill, and never saw any held by RICHTER. MANN had little knowledge of RICHTER himself but believed he was a loyal American inasmuch as RICHTER never made any remarks which would be disparaging of the United States or sympathetic to the Nazis.

MANN advised that he attended only one service or meeting of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth Acama. MANN stated that that meeting was a farce, and that the church in his estimation was not a bona fide one even though RICHTER and its members tried to make it appear as a real church.

MANN further advised that he had little intimate knowledge of the other members of RICHTER'S organizations, and stated that he has never heard of or seen anyone named WILLIAM WERNECKE.

MANN advised that FRED S. BROWN is about 73 years of age, and is an easy going soft individual who substitutes for RICHTER around the office of the Allied Christian Management Army at 82 W. Washington Street. FRED S. BROWN carries the title "REV." but in the estimation of MANN is not really a minister.

MANN advised that MANUEL J. DIAZ was seen by him only about three times, and that on none of these occasions did he express any un-American sympathies. MANN stated that DIAZ has also resigned from RICHTER'S organizations.

MANN stated that MARTIN CARLSON, who carries the title "Reverend" may be a real minister, and appears to be a sincere Christian. MANN stated he saw CARLSON about five times, and knows nothing of his personal affairs.

According to Mann, V. RODRIQUEZ is a merchant who has a store outside Chicago. MANN did not know anything about his sympathies, having seen RODRIQUEZ only a few times.

MR. MANN saw ROLAND A. PUTT at RICHTER'S meetings only once and knows nothing about him.

According to MANN, Justice CHANCELLOR was seen in the company of RICHTER and other members of RICHTER'S organizations twice at lunch. It appeared to MANN that Justice CHANCELLOR was not very active. MANN stated that Justice CHANCELLOR is a Chicago attorney. MANN also saw HARRY BROWN, a Chicago attorney once but has no clear recollection of him.

MANN advised that in his contact with RICHTER and his organizations he never observed anything un-American, but that at the suggestion of the First National Bank of Chicago he resigned about April 1942. It was after his

resignation that MANN realized how little he knew of the man he had been associating with, and how vague a notion he had of his organizations.

MANN further recalled that he countersigned a number of checks for RICHTER inasmuch as RICHTER had designated him as treasurer of the American Rangers. MANN stated that inasmuch as the checks were for amounts less than \$2 for the most part, and because RICHTER and his group seemed to be engaged in such insignificant activities he furnished his signature and his name with little hesitation.

It should be noted that MANN had the notion that RICHTER was attempting to start a chain of mutual stores which would sell to members of the organizations at a cheaper price. MANN stated that RICHTER had grandiose ideas regarding this chain of stores, and rarely talked of one or ten stores, but talked of thousands of stores which he contemplated opening just as soon as he could induce people with money to become interested. MANN stated that RICHTER seemed to be mixing his church activities with his mutual chain store idea.

It might be noted again that MANN is a member of the Masons, the Shriners and the Knights of Pythias. He has been employed for over 47 years by the First National Bank of Chicago, and is an American who can trace his ancestry back to the Revolution on both sides of his family. MANN has two young sons, one serving in the U. S. Army, and the other in the U. S. Navy.

MR. E. H. VICKERS, clerk, Local Selective Service Board No. 1, Evanston, Illinois, advised that ROLAND A. PUTT returned his occupational questionnaire in which he indicated his social security number as 348-05-9831. PUTT reiterated that he was born September 5, 1880, is married, and has no children. His education included three years high school and three years business school. PUTT at the present time is employed by the WPA as Office Manager Adult Education. He claimed to be Assistant to the Supervisor in Charge of Instruction. PUTT included in his questionnaire as evidence of additional experience that he was warehouse manager, salesman and director for the Consumers National Mutual Cooperatives. With reference to the Consumers National Mutual Cooperative, it might be noted here that that organization appears to be one of RICHTER'S creations. PUTT further indicated on his questionnaire that he was qualified as an auditor, price checker, building manager and personnel worker.

By teletypes dated 7-23-42 and 7-31-42 the Springfield Office was requested to furnish information concerning the alleged incorporation of the Allied Christian Management Army, 82 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

By teletype dated 7-31-42 the Springfield Office advised that an affidavit of incorporation had been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Springfield, July 25, 1939, by the Allied Christian Management Army. The record reflects that the affidavit was filed for official record July 15, 1939. The affidavit states that the Allied Christian Management Army was originally named the Allied Churches of Christ governed by Bishops. The Allied Christian Management Army held a meeting at Chicago on September 26, 1938, and unanimously elected for life as trustee, sole, EARL PAUL RIDGEWAY. It also elected F. SIMPSON BROWN as recording secretary of the Supreme Council. It might be noted that the name Allied Churches of Christ governed by Bishops was lawfully changed to that of Allied Christian Management Army November 15, 1925. An amendment filed at the office of the Secretary of the State of Illinois January 10, 1941, reflects that REVEREND EARL PAUL RIDGEWAY resigned on November 17, 1940, at an annual meeting of the Allied Christian Management Army Supreme Council held at Chicago, and that Most Reverend E. RICHTER was elected as his successor. At this meeting the administrative offices were allegedly discontinued at Washington, D. C., and were established in Chicago.

On July 31, 1942, Laurence B. Jacobs, Attorney at Law, Room 7007, 179 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, who represented William B. Wernecke in a case in municipal court, Chicago, Illinois, at which Wernecke was charged with disorderly conduct for fighting at 108 Geranium Place, was interviewed by Special Agent John A. Lynch. At that time Jacobs expressed complete knowledge of Wernecke's activities and advised he was a close associate of Wernecke, being a regular visitor at the Wernecke farm. He admitted being completely biased in his opinion of Wernecke and was reluctant to give any information which would be specifically unfavorable of Wernecke. All the details of information furnished by Jacobs at the time of the interview were incorporated in a statement but as Jacobs had a previous appointment he could not remain during the preparation of the statement and requested Agent to recontact him on August 1 for purpose of reading the statement and possibly signing same.

On August 1, 1942, Jacobs was recontacted and the statement was handed to him for his perusal. He carefully read every line and made numerous corrections in his own handwriting on the original copy of the statement. When requested to sign the statement he advised that it was contrary to his advice to clients and consequently he could not violate any instructions which he issued to them by signing a statement himself. He further stated that the statement was actually correct and that he would stand by the facts set forth therein but that he did not wish to become involved and be haled into court on any statement, believing that inasmuch as he was presently seeking a position with the Government same may be detrimental to him. The original statement containing the corrections made by Jacobs in his own handwriting is contained as an exhibit in the file 25-5976.

statement

The corrected/which Jacobs refused to sign is set out below:

"I, LAURENCE B. JACOBS, give the following voluntary statement to JOHN A. LYNCH, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any sort were made to induce me to make this statement.

"Approximately eight or ten years ago I became acquainted with WILLIAM B. WERNECKE and since that time have become very friendly with him. I acted in the capacity of attorney for him in a case which appeared in the Municipal Court of Chicago where WERNECKE was charged with disorderly conduct. At that time WERNECKE advised me that at a meeting which was held at 108 Germania Place, several individuals refused to stand up when the Star Spangled Banner was played and that upon insistence by WERNECKE, a riot was precipitated. The plaintiffs were complainants against WERNECKE and held that all the individuals attending the meeting stood up and hailed Hitler, and inasmuch as the complainants wouldn't, the

fight was precipitated. The case appeared before Judge GORMAN and he heard all the evidence on both sides. WERNECKE had six or eight witnesses, all of whom were heard, whereas the complainants were the only witnesses against WERNECKE. Following the trial WERNECKE was dismissed, having been found not guilty by Judge GORMAN.

"As I represent WILLIAM B. WERNECKE's mother, MARTHA C. WERNECKE, and WILLIAM B. WERNECKE, I have been in constant contact with them and have accumulated information regarding their actions since my meeting with them. I have visited the WERNECKES at their farm near Libertyville, then at the Niblick Farm, near Millburn, Illinois, and finally at their farm near Dundee Road. On these occasions I have participated with BILL WERNECKE and a few other individuals in target practice on the rear of the farm. I would estimate that this occurred about four times in the last eight years. At this target practice I used a .22 rifle with telescopic sights, belonging to WILLIAM B. WERNECKE and as a target, we all used an old tin can or some such object. I know BILL is greatly interested in hunting and on one occasion he went on a hunting trip in the mountains out West. He has in his possession at the farm an old flint lock and some other old guns, numbering about three or four, which he has accumulated from time to time. Also on this farm he has approximately thirteen horses, which could be considered race horses. In the past I, in company with Bill, raced some of these horses on several occasions.

"I am positive that WILLIAM B. WERNECKE was born in America. I believe his mother likewise was born here. However, as his grandparents were born in Germany, BILL retains some favoritism for that country. As a result of his German descent, he joined the Bund at the time of its inception and attempted, because of his yen for leadership, to become quite active in that organization. As he also had political aspirations, he intended joining the German-American Bund to further this cause. It is also my impression that WERNECKE joined the Bund under the impression that it was an old fashioned organization. On one occasion he invited me to have dinner at the Haus Vaterland, on Western Avenue, and at that time, which was approximately four years ago, I attended with my wife and Mrs. WERNECKE, and possibly a few other friends. BILL introduced me to all the officials of the German-American Bund at that time, but I do not recall the names of those individuals.

"It is also my impression that BILL is very strongly in favor of the capitalistic form of government, consequently, was very anti-Communist. This also may have attributed greatly to his joining the Bund as they, to my knowledge, were attempting to combat Communism. I might also stated that BILL has expressed himself very clearly to be anti-Semitic, anti-Roosevelt and anti-New Deal, although he has never organized any movement against the above to the best of my knowledge. On several occasions he has spoken for the Republican party committee in Illinois and other western towns in an attempt to defeat the New Deal, but this is the extent of his participation in such activities.

"BILL remained in the Bund and I believe was a member from the time of about its inception until approximately when I talked to him over one year ago, when he advised me that he had quit the Bund. He stated at the time he told me of his severance from the German-American Bund which was about the time that Hitler's name was reputed to be connected with it.

"It is my opinion that BILL was inclined to favor enlistment in the armed forces of the United States as he advised me that he went to the University of Chicago in the spring of this year to take a special training course, which I think was a preliminary course for officer's training. There he received a basic military training and participated in outdoor activities at Palos Park. These activities were strongly played up by the newspapers of Chicago who exhibited pictures of the school at that time.

"BILL told me that he took this training with the idea of enlisting and from this I gathered that he was a loyal sort of a citizen. I do not believe he is a slacker. I believe Mrs. MARTHA C. WERNECKE is financially independent, having been gainfully employed up until approximately three months ago, at which time she underwent a serious operation. Being her representative I believe that she is still financially independent.

"To the best of my knowledge, BILL is very friendly towards religion attending I would guess a Lutheran church only spasmodically. I have never heard him discuss the religious question, but I have also never heard him mention any desire to become a minister.

"The Christian Ministry College and the Allied Christian Management Army are organizations of which I have never heard BILL WERNECKE discuss. I do not know whether BILL ever attended the Moody Bible Institute in the pursuit of religious studies towards ordination to the ministry.

"BILL has told me that he had just recently been called to Washington on several occasions by the Government to aid in identification of Bund leaders who had been called by the Government. He stated, however, that he did not recognize any of them and that he returned after a few days stay there. This was in January or February of 1942, near as I can say.

"It is my knowledge that BILL can read German and speak German and that he purchased a book in Chicago on agricultural technique in Germany, or some such title, as he was primarily interested in agriculture.

"I do not know that he was a member of any other organizations than the German-American Bund or that he ever belonged to any of them.

"While at the farm of BILL WERNECKE near Dundee Road, or even at Niblick Farm, I have never seen any display of flags at any time. I cannot remember seeing an American flag, let alone a German flag displayed at that farm.

"I do not doubt BILL's loyalty, but I feel that he was extremely foolish to stay in the Bund so long, notwithstanding the fact that he wished to espouse a cause that would justify his yen for leadership.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of five typewritten pages, which I have initialed, and this is true to the best of my knowledge."

The above statement was read by Laurence B. Jacobs in his office at 179 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., on the morning of 8/3/42 and he made the corrections shown thereon in his own handwriting at that time. He refused to sign same advising that it was anomalous to instructions issued by him to his clients and that as a lawyer he felt it was his right to refuse. However, Mr. Jacobs advised that the statement contained absolute facts and he would stand by it in the future.

J.A.Lynch 8/3/42

The above information was submitted to the Bureau by teletype on August 3, 1942.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and JOSEPH E. TIERNEY of the Chicago Field Division.

The following signed statement was furnished by ERNEST HENRY SCHARF:

"Chicago, Illinois
July 31, 1942

"I, ERNEST HENRY SCHARF, make the following signed statement to FRANK F. MEECH and JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement voluntarily, no threats or promises having been made to me to induce me to sign the same.

"I was born in Hamburg, Germany on October 19, 1903. I came to the United States on March 22, 1925 via the Thuringia. I arrived at the port of New York and went immediately to the City of Chicago where my uncle lived. Since that time I have worked at various jobs, all in and around the City of Chicago. I have worked as a laborer in a steel plant, as a fireman's helper in a brewery, and at various positions in the cleaning industry. My present trade is a "spotter". However, I am at present employed at the Austin Construction Company, which is constructing a plant for the Douglas Aircraft concern at Des Plaines, Illinois. I am working there as a laborer.

"My first application for citizenship papers was made in July, 1925 and I received my final papers on December 13, 1932. My petition is number 113188; my certificate is number 3633946. I joined the German American Bund at its headquarters at the Haus Vaterland Tavern, 3855 Western Avenue in February, 1938. SVEN LJUNGGREN, a friend of mine, brought me into that organization and suggested that I become a member of it. It was in one of the meetings of that organization that I met WILLIAM B. WERNECKE, and I have known him since that time. He invited me to come to his farm to go horseback riding, which I did, beginning in the summer of 1938. From that time to the present I have seen WILLIAM B. WERNECKE twice a week. During my visits to that farm I recall that on one of the walls of the main building of the farm was a large picture of ADOLPH HITLER, and immediately below that picture was a swastika flag. I think there was also on the second floor of that building a swastika flag. On several occasions I have engaged in target practice with MR. WERNECKE and several other friends on the farm of MR. WERNECKE. The above-mentioned farm is located near the town of Wodsworth in Lake County, Illinois.

"MR. WERNECKE has a collection of guns and, though on several occasions I have shot other rifles belonging to MR. WERNECKE, most of the target practice hereinbefore referred to was with a .22 rifle. This rifle belongs to me and is now in my possession.

"In the Fall of 1940 on two occasions I accompanied WILLIAM WERNECKE on pheasant

hunts. WERNECKE succeeded in killing one pheasant. I also accompanied him on a pheasant hunt in 1941. We did not get any birds.

"In the Fall of 1940 WERNECKE went on a deer hunting trip to Montana. He stated on his return that he had gotten one deer and he gave me several pieces of meat which he said were from that deer.

"During all of the time that I have known MR. WERNECKE, and I was in the habit of spending almost every weekend at his farm for a period of the last three years, I have never known him to attend any church services, nor have I ever heard him speak of attending any such services.

"At the Bund meetings which I attended, WILLIAM B. WERNECKE operated a book store for the Bund. The only other leadership activity in which I have seen MR. WERNECKE engaged is a speech which he made sometime during the year 1939. I do not recall any part of the content of the speech.

"The last time I have seen MR. WERNECKE was about a week and a half ago when he called at my home. My only regular contact with him at this time consists in the fact that I have a vegetable garden located on a part of his farm near Huntley, Illinois, which is located in Kane County.

"In WILLIAM B. WERNECKE'S home in the City of Chicago at 6250 Wayne Avenue, I have seen a collection of guns consisting of four rifles and two pistols which he maintains there.

"I have read the above and foregoing statement carefully and all of the facts mentioned therein are true and correct. I make this statement voluntarily and no threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to sign the same. I know that it can be used in court.

"I quit the Bund voluntarily in the summer, 1939.

Signed ERNEST H. SCHARF

Witnesses:

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.
FRANK F. MEECH
Special Agents F.B.I. Chicago

The following signed statement was furnished by RICHARD FRANK STARR:

"1900 Bankers Building
Chicago, Illinois
August 5, 1942

"My name is RICHARD FRANK STARR and I live at 4117 Monitor Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. My telephone is Pensacola 6655. I make the following signed statement voluntarily and freely to Frank F. Meech and Joseph E. Tierney who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats nor promises have been made to me to induce me to make this statement.

"I was born on June 30, 1907 at Fontana, Wisconsin. My mother, Eva Pauline Starr, was born in Washara County, Wisconsin. My father, Benjamin Franklin Starr, was born at Painted Post, Pennsylvania. My wife's name was Linnea Johnson and we have been married since October 9, 1940.

"I joined the Silver Shirts of America in the year 1936 and remained a member until sometime in 1940. During my membership I attended many meetings, the main purpose of those meetings was an attack on Communism; that was and still is one of my main ideals and beliefs. My first meeting with William B. Wernecke was occasioned by a civil prosecution, which resulted from a riot at a local neighborhood meeting, the principal business of which was the discussion of the Communist Party. This meeting was broken up by a group of Communists. There were several arrests made and I appeared in the Boys Court presided over by Judge Graber, in the city of Chicago, in October 1938. At that time William Wernecke came up and introduced himself to me, expressed his sympathy for the injuries which I had received and his agreement with the principles in which I believed. Wernecke's presence there was occasioned by a riot which had taken place at the Haus Vaterland, 3800 Western Avenue, as a result of which he was arrested.

"About a month after my meeting with Wernecke I attended a meeting at the Haus Vaterland and thereafter attended a series of meetings, and finally became a member of the German American Bund. At that time William Wernecke was one of the leaders in that organization. He had charge of what was termed "The Aryan Book Store"; as a representative of the German American Bund, Wernecke sold books and literature to the members who came in. This literature was for the most part anti-Communitic and anti-Semitic. In addition to his connection with the "Aryan Book Store" Wernecke was a leader in the drilling which took place at the Bund hall as part of the exercises which the members attended on Friday night.

"About two months after I joined the Bund, William B. Wernecke gave a speech before the entire Bund membership. I do not recall the contents of this speech; my only recollection was the fact that he made it and that he was not a particularly good speaker. The members of the uniformed division of the Bund appeared at all the meetings dressed in the Bund uniform which consisted of a grey shirt, a black tie, and a black overseas cap with gold trim. I was a member of the Uniformed Division and possessed such a uniform. On each of these occasions Wernecke also appeared dressed in his Bund uniform with the exception of the time that Wernecke spoke before the Bund when he was dressed in a white suit.

"I have visited at the farm home of William B. Wernecke on about ten or fifteen occasions. My visits there were quite short consisting of about an hour each. I have seen in Wernecke's possession approximately five guns, and on one occasion I took part in target practice using a .22 rifle on William Wernecke's farm.

"William Wernecke has to my knowledge been the instigator and leader in a series of small meetings, the purpose of which were anti-Communist and anti-Semitic discussions. Wernecke would hire the hall and arrange for the speaker and distribute hand bills announcing the meeting. On several occasions he has given me hand bills and asked me to distribute them, advertising such a meeting. On many occasions Wernecke has brought literature to my home, requesting me to get it out. Some of this literature in substance told about the men being persecuted by the courts for breaking Goldblatt's store window in 1939. These I did not pass out but destroyed, although I still have a few copies in my home. Wernecke also brought anti-Semitic literature to my home requesting me to pass this out.

"When the Russian German Alliance was made shortly before the present World conflict I quit attending the Bund, and cut off all my connections with it or its members. My main interest there was anti-Communist, and I felt that they had betrayed my interests. I still have in my possession my membership card for the German American Bund showing the dues payments which I have made. I was a member of the Silver Shirts of America, the organization lead by William Dudley Pelley up to some time in 1940, at which time that organization disbanded.

"In the latter part of 1939, for his part in bringing to the Bund meetings "Col." Blackie, who was later arrested on a charge of impersonating a Federal officer, Wernecke was expelled from the Bund. Shortly prior to the above mentioned incident Elsie Scharf was expelled from the Bund for disobedience and intoxication at a picnic at Kolzes Grove, Irving Park and Narragansett.

"I wish to state that I have never been a soldier of fortune, and I did not

take part in any revolutionary activities in Mexico, though I have at times told people that when I was in Texas I did take part in the revolutionary activities in Mexico in about 1927. I further wish to state that at no time since my marriage in 1940 have I engaged in any political activities of any kind, and I do not belong at this time to any organization except the Modern Woodmen organization.

"I have read the above and foregoing statement carefully and all the facts stated therein are true and correct. This statement has been made by me voluntarily; no threats or promises have been made to induce me to sign it. I know that it can be used in court.

/s/ RICHARD FRANK STARR

WITNESSES:

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

F. F. MEECH,
Special Agent
FBI

DR. STEPHANUS C. HRYNIEWIOWSKI, 2406 West Chicago Avenue, when shown a copy of a medical report which he had made for WILLIAM B. WERNECKE in March of 1941, stated that although he was positive that the writing on the statement was his writing and the signature appearing thereon was his signature, he could not state that he recalled having given the examination nor could he recall subject WERNECKE at all.

MISS MARIE HOUSER, 400 Ravine Drive, Lake Bluff, Illinois, stated she was employed by MISS MONA MARSHALL, who was the superintendent of a farm managed by subject WERNECKE near Wadsworth, Illinois; that she worked there for a period of approximately one month, appearing there only during the week and during that time she never saw the subject on the farm. She stated, however, that she

did recall seeing several guns in the subject's possession.

MISS HOUSER advised that at the time she worked on the WERNECKE farm she was thirteen years of age and at the present time is seventeen years of age.

The following letter concerning the subject's activities was received from [redacted] who was formerly employed [redacted] at the farm managed by the subject:

b7D

[redacted] said that some day H would come over here and rule this country. I said how is that, and he said that with enough of these camps and trained as well as we are, when this country goes to war that will reduce the soldiers over here and we would have no trouble to take over this country. Turning to W asked him if that wasn't so and W said why yes how could he loose. E. Scharf & Wernecke both turned to H's pic, gave it the Nazi salute and said there he is, see him, it sure would be great to have a ruler here like him (meaning Hitler). He also said they would have an air fleet by then. W turned toward me and said what do you think and if I did not believe him and he said with all these well trained horses and men we could do a lot. H, Haupt & Scharf & Wernecke & Rufus gave a big cheer to that to the pic. of H. I asked them what they thought this gov was going to think and he said they will never find out anything about us. We got everything under cover. They (meaning this Gov) could never find out anything.

"Wer. also asked me to join the B. and if I would join them I could get more than I am now (meaning \$30.00 a mo.) and if ever I got in trouble they would get me out.

"They said they all belonged to the Bund, 3800 N. W. Ave."

PETER BECKER, JR., formerly employed by the Goodman Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois, accompanied the subject on a hunting trip to Montana in the fall of 1940. Mr. PETER BECKER, SR. advised that his son was at the present time employed by the Special Engineering Division in designing electric locomotives, his address being Box 360, Diablo Heights, Canal Zone.

It is deemed inadvisable to set out a lead to contact MR. BECKER at this time in view of his very brief acquaintance with the subject.

On July 29, 1942 a teletype lead was set out to the Detroit Field Division, requesting that JOHN WYATT KELLY be interviewed regarding his knowledge of the activities of the subject. In response to this teletype the Detroit Office ad-

vised on August 1, 1942 that [REDACTED] City of Detroit, had stated that WERNECKE had rented part of the Mill Creek Hunt Club near Wadsworth, Illinois, in the spring of 1936 until the spring of 1940; further that WERNECKE had a few guns on the farm, some dynamite and blasting caps and had displayed a swastika in the cottage; that he admitted his membership in the German American Bund; that ERNEST SCHARF had visited WERNECKE often and that they would greet each other with the Nazi salute and "Heil Hitler".

b7D

The following is a signed statement obtained by Special Agent CHARLES M. HEATH of the Detroit Field Division from JOHN WYATT KELLY:

"Saturday, Aug. 1, 1942

"I, [REDACTED], make the following statement to Charles M. Heath, whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make said statement voluntarily.

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"In the spring of 1936 or 1937, Mrs. Wernecke rented a farm which was part of the property of the Mill Creek Hunt Club. The rental arrangements were made with Mr. Ben Leslie Behr, who is now deceased. The property was at the time owned jointly by Mr. Behr and Mr. Austin Niblack, but it is now owned by Mrs. Edith Behr. Mr. Niblack resides in Lake Forest, Ill. The property consisted of a cottage and several outbuildings.

"William Wernecke and Miss Mona Marshall lived on the farm until the spring of 1939 when Miss Marshall died. Miss Marshall was born in Verdun, and she did the management work on the farm. After Miss Marshall's death, a girl named Marcella took over her job. I never knew her last name, but she was said to be of Lithuanian descent. Her family lived on a farm on Route 22, west of Half Day, and she is said to have two brothers, one of whom is afflicted with asthma. She was approximately 25 years of age, had golden blonde hair, was about 5'6" tall and weighed about 130 pounds.

"In the fall of 1939 a man and wife, named Ed Strobe, came to work for Wernecke. I do not know their background, but it was said that a Miss Larson, who ran an animal shelter of some kind on West Erie St. in Chicago knew them and was instrumental in getting them to work for the Werneckes.

"Mrs. Wernecke, mother of William, came to the farm every weekend to visit. She also paid all the bills and left money for the household expenses. At that time she lived at 6258 Wayne Ave., Chicago. She was working for the Standard Oil Company, but under her maiden name, which I do not know.

"Ernest and Sylvia Sharp used to visit Wernecke often and spent the summer of

1939 on the farm living in a tent. They worked at the Deluxe Cleaners in Skokie, formerly Niles Center, just west of Evanston.

"Fred Pakosik also used to come to see him quite often. He was said to be an Austrian, and I last heard of him at Spurens Corner near Antioch, Ill. I am not sure of the spelling of his last name, but I know that he was arrested in Chicago between August and December of 1939 for smashing the windows in Weiboldt's store near Milwaukee and Ashland Boulevard.

"During the time he lived on the farm, I never saw any great collection of guns in Wernecke's possession, but he did have three or four shotguns such as any huntsman would have. In the barn on the farm Wernecke had dynamite and blasting caps. I saw one box of dynamite and a small box of caps.

"I am not positive that I ever saw Wernecke give the Nazi salute, but I did see Sharp greet people coming there with that salute and the "Heil Hitler".

"I know that Wernecke belonged to the German American Bund because I heard him tell various people about how to join it and give them literature on it. He gave me various pamphlets dealing with hatred of the Jews and similar subjects. I also heard him tell people to come to the Bund meetings in Chicago on Wednesday nights. During the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 Wernecke would not be at the farm on Wednesdays and Miss Marshall and the Stropes told me that he attended Bund meetings on those nites.

"I saw a Swastika draped around the highboy in Wernecke's cottage, but I never saw it there until Miss Marshall died. I saw this several times when I looked through the window.

"Wernecke was asked to leave the farm in the spring of 1940 and I have been told that he moved to Lake Forest and rented Mr. Clifford Leonard's place on Waukegan Rd. This property was a large grounds with several cottages on it, but the main house was never completed. I have never heard anything about Wernecke since he moved to Lake Forest.

"Mr. Tiffany, Sheriff of Lake County at this time, might know something more about this case, as he was questioning me about it at one time.

"A man who runs a store and a garage in Loom Lake on Milwaukee Ave. might possibly have some information about Wernecke. He had some business dealings with Wernecke and they had some disagreement. I am not sure what his name is, but it is something like Klippse. His place of business is right across from the Ice Company in Loom Lake.

"The dates I have given in the foregoing statement may not be absolutely ac-

curate, but they are the best approximations that I can make.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of four pages and state that everything contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

b7D

Witnesses:

Charles M. Heath, Special Agent, FBI, Room 913, Federal Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Robert C. Burns, Special Agent, " " " " " " " "

CLARENCE E. OTT, who is known to have been an associate of WILLIAM WERNECKE during the period when he was active in the German American Bund, was interviewed relative to such association with that individual, by Special Agents DENNIS F. McMAHON and JOHN A. LYNCH. During the course of the interview he advised that he was presently residing at Elm Road, Gurnee, Illinois, telephone Majestic 3473-Y-3.

OTT advised that he joined the German American Bund and became an active member in the organization when he learned during the course of the conversation at a tavern on Western Avenue that the Bund allegedly was going to combat Communism, and was probably to be an anti-Semitic organization. He remained in the Bund until approximately around the time when England declared war with Germany. He advised that while at the German American Bund headquarters on Western Avenue in the 3800 block, he met WILLIAM WERNECKE after having seen him at a table in the Aryan Book Store, which he believed to be operated by the Bund. OTT qualified the above statement by advising that WERNECKE was the only individual connected with the administration of the Aryan Book Store, and consequently spent a great deal of time there. On one occasion while at the Bund DR. WILLUMETT got into conversation with OTT and requested complete details regarding OTT'S entrance into the German American Bund, and the reasons for his request for membership. He advised that he joined the Bund because it was anti-Jewish and anti-Communist, and this pleased WILLUMETT. OTT continued by advising that on one occasion he had seen WERNECKE address a meeting of the Bund and speak against Communism and Jewery. On other occasions he saw WERNECKE dressed with a Storm Trooper shirt and Sam Brown Belt, which represented part of the Bund uniform. Although OTT never saw WERNECKE'S membership card he was positive that WERNECKE was a full fledged member of the Bund and participated in all its activities.

Just at the time when OTT dissociated himself from the German American Bund he summarily resigned from that organization by having his resignation notarized by a JAKE JERGER, a notary public at the Ravenswood Motor Company. Subsequent to his resignation the Chicago Times in an issue of October 13, 1940, gave great publicity to the fact that WERNECKE, RICHARD STARR and CLARENCE OTT were members of the Bund, and had allegedly accumulated an arsenal at their various homes. This story set forth the fact that the FBI was investigating the above individuals, and was keeping their homes under surveillance. To the above publicity OTT stated that the arsenal which he allegedly maintained in his home was very small, and he advised that at the present time he possessed the following weapons:

- 16 gauge single barrel shot gun
- 16 gauge double barrel shot gun
- 22 bolt action rifle
- 22 Hornet
- 1886 musket
- .22 calibre target pistol

He formerly was quite interested in short wave radio, and had acted as a "ham" in and around Chicago. He took an examination in Chicago at the Federal Communications System on Wacker Drive approximately during the summer of 1938, but as he was unsuccessful in qualifying to be a licensed operator his interest waned, and he has not operated any radio since that time. He also advised that at present he does not own a short wave radio.

OTT during the interview stated that he was invited by WERNECKE to visit his farm at Milburn, Illinois, to participate in a pheasant hunt. As OTT was quite interested in hunting he secured permission in writing from WERNECKE to hunt on his property after the initial hunt in which WERNECKE, RICHARD STARR and OTT participated. OTT denied any knowledge of the fact that any drills were conducted by members of the Bund or friends of WERNECKE at WERNECKE'S farm. He further advised that there was no regular target practice on WERNECKE'S property. He did state, however, that on several occasions he and other visitors to the farm participated in shooting events, such as shooting at tin cans and other inanimate objects lying around on the property. He further advised that at no time during any of his visits to the WERNECKE farm did he ever enter inside WERNECKE'S house; consequently he could give no information regarding the furnishings therein or the fact that any flags of a foreign government were displayed. He did state, however, that WERNECKE had several guns, most of which were antiques, consisting of flint locks, Derringers, two Russian guns and two shot guns. The Russian guns were supposedly of the type of the U. S. Army Springfield rifle.

As a result of WERNECKE'S activities at the Bund, OTT advised that he was solicited by WERNECKE and RICHARD STARR to distribute literature, but that such literature consisted entirely of anti-Communist and anti-Jewish literature. No literature of a Nazi propaganda nature was ever handled by OTT for WERNECKE as OTT has not been in contact with WERNECKE for approximately two years. He did advise, however, that on one occasion a RAYMOND HEALY and WERNECKE contacted him at his home, and endeavored to solicit his aid in selling tickets to some affairs. OTT was unable to identify the organization supporting the affairs. This organization, however, may be identical with that which WERNECKE directed. On one occasion this latter organization held a meeting in a large hall on Clybourn Avenue just south of North Avenue, Chicago, under the auspices of the Silver Shirts, during which time WERNECKE addressed the audience. Subsequent to this meeting WERNECKE was denied permission to use the hall again, and OTT made the assertion that the hall was burned to the ground by an arsonist, whom he stated might possibly have been WERNECKE, for WERNECKE was very revengeful.

During OTT'S conversation with WERNECKE either at the Bund or at his farm while hunting he had heard WERNECKE state he talked to Father COUGHLIN at Roayl Oak, Michigan, but he was unable to state exactly the nature of the conversation or the purpose thereof. OTT further advised that he subscribed to Father COUGHLIN'S paper "Social Justice" at the time.

On one occasion while at the WERNECKE Farm, OTT stated that RICHARD STARR advised him that WERNECKE expressed himself clearly that he wanted all his friends and cohorts to meet at the farm and parade in drill formation while he took pictures of the activities. To OTT'S knowledge, however, the individuals did not appear and no pictures were taken. Among the various members of the clique which visited the WERNECKE farm according to OTT were JOE SCHIMPF, GEORGE HEPPNER, HOMER H. MAERTZ, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, FRED POKORNY, RICHARD STARR and RAYMOND HEALY.

OTT denied knowing LAWRENCE B. JACOBS, the attorney who represented WERNECKE at his trial in 1938 when he was arrested for disorderly conduct in Germania Hall. He also denied knowing DR. FRED B. OTTEN, another contact of WERNECKE. OTT expressed himself very clearly that he had never heard of the Allied Christian Management Army or the Christian Ministry College, or the Air Commerce Military Academy. He had heard of EDWIN PAUL RICHTER, who is known to be associated with the above organizations, but he did not know him.

As additional information OTT advised that he did not know of any aspirations on the part of WILLIAM WERNECKE to become a minister or to study religion.

As personal background information OTT advised that he was born on January 15, 1904 in Sioux Falls, South Dakota of an American born father and an Alsatian mother. He formerly held a non-commercial pilot's license which just expired in 1941 because of lack of required hours of flight. In November 1940 OTT was married, and presently has one child. He owns a 1939 blue two door Plymouth sedan with 1942 Illinois license No. 1107781. He was very cooperative and advised that should he receive any information regarding WERNECKE'S recent activities he would communicate with the Chicago office immediately.

He doubted, however, that he would hear of any such information as he had no contact with WERNECKE during the past two years.

A statement obtained from CLARENCE OTT at the time of the interview is set forth below:

"Chicago, Illinois
August 4, 1942

I, Clarence Edward Ott, make the following voluntary statement to John A. Lynch and Dennis F. McMahon, Jr. who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises were made to me to induce me to make this statement.

I was born in the United States at Sioux Falls, South Dakota on January 15, 1904 of an American born father and an Alsatian mother.

Since my boyhood I've lived in Chicago, Ill. and attended local schools including Waller High School on Armitage and Fremont St. I joined the German American Bund approximately in the spring of 1939 and formally resigned prior to the declaration of war between England and Germany. During my visits to the Bund Headquarters on Western Avenue I noticed William Wernecke at a table in the Aryan Book Shop. To my knowledge Wernecke was the sole operator of that book store and sold all German American Bund members books and literature. I believe that the Aryan Book Store was operated by the Bund.

On several occasions while at Bund Headquarters I saw Wernecke who was also a member of the Bund, appearing in a Bund shirt and a Sam Browne belt, the upper half of the Storm Trooper Uniform. Also at one of the Bund meetings I heard Wernecke make a speech berating the Jews and Communists. To my knowledge this was the time Wernecke invited me out to his farm at Milburn to hunt. I accepted the invitation and visited the farm on several occasions. We used to shoot at the old tin cans and other objects at the farm as we were all interested in shooting. Wernecke had quite a few guns consisting of rifles and shotguns, also a .45 automatic revolver. Most of the guns were fairly old. At no time during my presence did I note any drilling of men conducted by Wernecke or any flags or banners displayed. I wasn't inside the farm house so can make no statement regarding the display of swastikas inside. I do know that the men who were convicted of breaking Goldblatt's windows, Pokorny Maertz, Heppner, Schimpf and Campbell, visited Wernecke's farm. Also there were Richard Starr, Ernie Scharf and Raymond Healy.

Wernecke on one occasion held a meeting under the auspices of the Silver Shirts at a hall on Clybourne Street south of North. On one occasion Wernecke and Healy came to my home to solicit me to sell tickets but I can't remember the purpose. Wernecke was very anti Communist and anti Jewish and espoused such causes. He didn't do much work and lived very high. On many occasions we all wondered where he received all his money.

Concerning the associates of Wernecke mentioned above, he acted as the little fuehrer. On one occasion Richard Starr advised me that Wernecke wanted all the men of his acquaintance to visit him on his farm and drill in formation while he would take pictures of them. I do not know the purpose of this, as all were not Bund members. During my membership at the Bund, Wernecke was quite active but to my knowledge he was not an officer.

Wernecke was always quite healthy and liked firearms. He allegedly went on big hunting trips to kill big game but I never noticed any trophies. He was not religiously inclined to the best of my knowledge as he never mentioned religion to me. However, as I

have not seen him recently I cannot state his attitude now.

I do not think Wernecke could be considered a pacifist as I believe he told me he attended military school and wore uniforms. He also mentioned attending Camp Perry, Ohio under Army jurisdiction. He commented on several occasions when we saw individuals wearing army regulation shirts with stripes on the arm that he used to wear such a uniform.

I have read the above statement consisting of three handwritten sheets all of which I have signed, and I state that it is correct to the best of my recollection.

(S) Clarence E. Ott

Witnessed:

Dennis F. McMahon, Jr.
Special Agent, F.B.I."

A summary of the contents of the above statement was sent to the Bureau by teletype on August 5, 1942.

MISS LOUISE BEECHLER, 1307 Cornelia Avenue, former friend of MRS. MARTHA WERNECKE, was interviewed by Special Agent Samuel B. Blaskey on August 4, 1942. MISS BEECHLER furnished the following signed statement:

"Chicago, Ill.
August 4, 1942

"I, Louise Beechler, freely and voluntarily make the following signed statement to Samuel B. Blaskey, who is known by me to be a Special Agent of the F.B.I. He has made no threats or promises to cause me to make this statement, and he has told me that I do not have to make it and that whatever I do state may be used against me in court.

"I reside at 1307 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, telephone number Bittersweet 1925, and am employed by the Standard Oil Company, 910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, telephones Harrison 9200 and Webster 1722, as assistant department head of the stenographic division, Auditing Manufacturing Department.

"I have known Mrs. Martha Wernecke, mother of William Wernecke, for about 13 years. I met her at the Standard Oil Company where she had been working. She is still on the payroll of the Auditing Department, but has been on sick leave since February, 1942.

"I first met William Wernecke in 1931 when they moved on Cornelia Street. At about the time of the World's Fair in 1933, Mrs. Wernecke had a farm first near Libertyville that they leased from the Insull Estate, and then they got a new farm at Antioch. I have been on both farms, going there on Sundays starting in 1933. I went there for the purpose of riding horses. My brother, Francis Beechler, and a boarder at our house, Henry Brondell, used to spend weekends at the Wernecke farm; they hunted, rode horses, and just played around the farm.

"They were friendly with William Wernecke until about 1938 when we all had a disagreement with the Werneckes over Roosevelt. Mrs. Wernecke and William Wernecke said President Roosevelt wasn't any good, that he wrecked the country and that our money would be no good any more. Mrs. Wernecke refused to visit me at my house because I had Roosevelt's picture. We then stopped going up there and I haven't seen William Wernecke but twice since that time. Once was about 3½ years ago at Mona Marshall's funeral. The other time was when Mrs. Wernecke invited me to go to a German bazaar at the Northside Lincoln Turner Hall in 1938. I went out of curiosity and William Wernecke was at a booth where he was selling "Mein Kampf" and 25 to 35 different kinds of pamphlets.

which were against some defense thing, in favor of Germany, and anti-semitic. It was there that I was introduced to Homer Maertz by William Wernecke. At that bazaar, children did an exercise and formed a swastika. William Wernecke was wearing some kind of an arm band and said he should have worn his black shirt.

"At the Wernecke farm, I used to ride with my brother and our boarder, with Mrs. Wernecke, William Wernecke, Mona Marshall, Judge Jacobs and his wife, and several different people. William Wernecke was an excellent rider and teacher and never complained about his health. He had a large collection of guns and used to like to hunt.

"He told me he was a member of the Silver Shirts and that he used to go to Bund meetings.

"About the time we went off the gold standard, William Wernecke went to Montreal, Canada for a couple of days, and when he returned he had Swiss money with him. About 6 or 7 months later he went to Montreal again and sold the Swiss money. Mrs. Wernecke told me they made money on the deal.

"William Wernecke went to Royal Oaks, Michigan to visit Father Coughlin.

"About 3 or 4 years ago, Mrs. Wernecke told me William Wernecke was planning a trip to Germany.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 7 pages, have initialed every correction and every page, and certify that the statements made are true."

/s/ Louise E. Beechler

Witness:

Samuel B. Blaskey,
Special Agent, F.B.I. "

In addition MISS BEECHLER advised that a girl who used to clean her house and MRS. WERNECKE'S house, and who still cleans MRS. WERNECKE'S house, told her (MISS BEECHLER) that she saw many pamphlets from Germany and a picture of Hitler in the WERNECKE home. MISS BEECHLER advised that this maid's name is ANNA STEIN and that she lives at 1825 N. Cleveland, in care of MIKE JACOBS, telephone Mohawk 4327, but that MISS STEIN could not read, write or speak very much English - only German.

MISS BEECHLER also advised that another one of her brothers, EARL BEECHLER, who is working at a grocery store at approximately 1808 North

Wells Street, was employed by MRS. WERNECKE in 1934 or 1935 at MRS. WERNECKE'S building at Locust Street and Wells Street as a maintenance man, and that he had met William Wernecke also.

MISS BEECHLER further advised that MRS. WERNECKE had told her that WILLIAM WERNECKE had possession of German propaganda and anti-Semitic pamphlets. MISS BEECHLER said it would be a surprise to her if WERNECKE were connected with any church.

On August 5, 1942 agent interviewed EARL MATHEW BEECHLER, former employee of MRS. WERNECKE, and he furnished the following signed statement:

"Chicago, Ill.
August 5, 1942

"I, Earl Mathew Beechler, freely and voluntarily make the following signed statement to Samuel B. Blaskey, who is known by me to be a Special Agent of the F.B.I. He has made no threats or promises to cause me to give this statement and has advised me that I do not have to make this statement and that whatever I say may be held or used against me in court.

"I reside at 1806 N. Wells Street, Chicago, and am employed by Morrison's Grocery, 1818 N. Wells Street, Chicago, telephone Mohawk 0684.

"I first met Mrs. Martha Wernecke about 9 years ago through my sister, Louise Beechler. Mrs. Wernecke wanted me to work for her as a general maintenance man at her flat building on the southwest corner of Locust and Wells Streets, Chicago. I worked for her for about 4 years and then resigned because I got a different job with more money.

"I first met William Wernecke about 8 years ago when Mrs. Wernecke introduced him to me at the Locust and Wells building.

"After I have been working for her a while, I was painting her house on Wayne Avenue, and at that time William Wernecke showed me some German newspapers, with a big laugh on his part saying, "Well, here it is, that's the boy." He meant Hitler. That occurred about 6 years ago. I told him to keep them to himself because I wasn't interested, and he never said anything like that afterwards.

"About 5 and one half years ago, William Wernecke, accompanied by some friends whose names I do not recall, looked at the back room on the first floor of the building at Locust and Wells, and asked me if it could be converted into a lodge room and I said it was large

enough, but they never had it fixed up nor held any meetings when I was there.

"Mrs. Wernecke asked me to erect a great big mail box at that flat building so William Wernecke could get his mail there. I refused to put it up because I didn't like the idea. I was suspicious that he was connected with the Bund.

"I visited the Wernecke farm at Libertyville one Sunday about 7 years ago, having gone there with Mrs. Wernecke and my two children at Mrs. Wernecke's invitation. I believe my sister LOUISE went along too. Mrs. Wernecke and Mona Marshall were there also. We rested, ate and strolled around the place.

"I haven't seen William Wernecke since I left the Locust and Wells building, but I saw Mrs. Wernecke there about a year ago and we just exchanged greetings.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 5 pages, and have initialed each page and certify that the statement is true."

/s/ Earl M. Beechley.

Witness:

Samual B. Blaskey,
Special Agent, F.B.I., Chicago."

Agent also interviewed FRANCIS J. BEECHLER and HENRY FRANK BRONDELL, friends of WILLIAM WERNECKE and his mother, who furnished the following signed statements:

"Chicago, Ill.
August 5, 1942

"I, Francis J. Beechler, 1307 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, telephone number Bittersweet 1925, manager of Schlosser's Grocery, 1508 W. Jarvis Avenue, Chicago, telephone numbers Rogers Park 0117 and 0118, freely and voluntarily make the following signed statement to Samuel B. Blaskey, who is known by me to be a Special Agent of the F.B.I. He has made no threats or promises to cause me to make this statement and has advised me that I do not have to make it and that whatever I say may be used against me in court.

"Through my sister, Louise Beechler, I met Mrs. Martha Wernecke at our

house in 1932. Mrs. Wernecke used to drive my sister to work at the Standard Oil Company and she invited my sister, my friend Henry Brondell and me up to her farm at Libertyville. We used to go up there on Sundays and just visit and talk, and it was there that I met William Wernecke.

"Then, in 1935, we used to visit them at their second farm. We used to take out our dinners and visit on Sundays. We rode horses and went swimming. William Wernecke rode too. We met Mona Marshall, Judge Jacobs and his wife and friends of William Wernecke whose names I do not recall. They were young boys.

"William Wernecke had a room in which he had a gun collection at the farm.

"My friend, Henry Brondell, and I were invited out to the Wernecke farm to go duck hunting in the fall of 1935. We were supposed to get there Saturday night to go out with William Wernecke, but when we arrived only Mona was there. She said Bill was out but didn't know where and that a lot of funny things were going on. We didn't see him until the next morning.

"We went down to the basement of the house on the farm and saw that William Wernecke had a lot of books down there. When we got down, he would close his book and act cool and pass the time of day. We never saw what the books were.

"When President Roosevelt ran a second time, Mrs. Wernecke expressed dislike for him and said that she would evict any of her tenants who didn't pay their rent promptly if they had a picture of the President. I put a picture of Roosevelt in our window and our friendship ended. I haven't seen the Wernecks since that time except at Mona's funeral.

"Mrs. Wernecke told me that she attended Bund meetings, but didn't say with whom. However, William Wernecke was the power behind his mother.

"I rarely talked to Bill because he was cool and a peculiar type. However, he did say that he often rented a place he had near the farm to his friends so that they could hunt.

"I heard Mrs. Wernecke mention that Bill was connected with the Silver Shirts.

"About 4 or 5 weeks ago I was talking to Dr. Pfeiffer, 2349 W. Devon, having gone there with Henry Brondell who went for treatment, and in the course of conversation he, the Dr., said Bill Wernecke had an appointment and didn't make it but had it cancelled. Dr. Pfeiffer, an

osteopath, said he treated Wernecke occasionally.

"I never heard William Wernecke speak of any church; he never was church-minded.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 6 pages, have initialed each correction and page, and certify that what is set forth is true."

/s/ Francis J. Beechler
1307 Cornelia.

Witness:

Samuel B. Blaskey,
Special Agent, F.B.I., Chicago. "

"Chicago, Ill.
August 5, 1942

"I, Henry Frank Brondell, make the following statement freely and voluntarily to Samuel B. Blaskey, who is known by me to be a Special Agent of the F.B.I. He has made no threats or promises to me to cause me to make this statement and has advised me that I do not have to make this statement and that whatever I state may be used against me in court.

"I reside at 1307 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, telephone number Bittersweet 1925, and am employed by J. W. Schloesser at his grocery market at 402 Linden Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

"I first met Mrs. Martha Wernecke about 9 years ago when she used to pick up Louise Beechler, in whose house I room, to go to work.

"I first met William Wernecke about 1 or 1½ years later at a Halloween party at the Wernecke farm near Libertyville. Louise Beechler and her brother, Francis Beechler, were also present. In addition, there were Bill's friends, but as we were not introduced to them I do not remember their names.

"Then they got a farm near Antioch and we used to go up there almost every Sunday, mainly to ride horses. Once Francis and I went up, having been invited on a Saturday night so we could go hunting early next morning. William Wernecke was not there, but Mona Marshall was and

she nervous and in tears. She said, "If you only knew what went on out here during the week."

"When we went up there Sundays, we met Judge Jacobs, his wife and the latter's young nephew.

"I saw pamphlets and books in the basement of the farm house, but never paid much attention to them. William Wernecke had a gun room with many guns in it.

"William Wernecke used to talk about the Silver Shirts and I believe he may have been a member.

"We stopped going there in 1936 because they said they didn't like Roosevelt and that he was no good.

"I saw Mrs. Wernecke several times after that when she brought clothes to Louise from a German cleaning establishment in Niles Center; and I saw Bill only once after our disagreement, and that was at Mona's funeral.

"Dr. Pfeiffer told me that Mrs. Wernecke told him that Bill and she didn't have to worry if Hitler came over here because they were set as they did plenty for them over there in that they (the Werneckes) had sent money to Germany. Dr. Pfeiffer also said that Bill said some Jews were following him.

"Just before war between England and Germany, Mrs. Wernecke told me that the Bund was going to sent Bill to Germany because he was doing such good work for them here.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 5 pages, initialed every page, and I certify that the statements made therein are true."

/s/ Henry F. Brondell

Witness:

Samuel B. Blaskey,
Special Agent, F.B.I., Chicago. "

FRANCIS BEECHLER advised that prior to the time he went into bankruptcy on February 15, 1988, he borrowed some money from MRS. WERNECKE to help him through that strain, and that he still was indebted to her for \$50.00. He also advised that DR. PFEIFFER, 2349 West Devon, Sheldrake 9000, told him that he, DR. PFEIFFER, had treated WILLIAM WERNECKE, who at the time complained of being followed by Jews. It should be noted that DR. PFEIFFER has been interviewed.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent J. BRADY MURPHY.

With reference to the Post Office Box 3620, Merchandise Mart Sub Station, Chicago, Illinois, rented by WILLIAM WERNECKE, it has been ascertained from TONY FULGORO, the foreman at this Sub Station, that WILLIAM WERNECKE made application for this box on March 23, 1939 to be used for mail in conjunction with the "Joint Committee of Patriotic Organization (Inc.)". The character of this business was given as a "patriotic society". References were given as OTTO WILLUMETT, 4342 Sheridan Road, who is presently under indictment as a spy at Hartford, Connecticut and the other reference was given as IRENE W. MATZ, 1509 West Rosemont Avenue, former secretary of the Bund and at the present time is acting president of the Bund in view of the absence of OTTO WILLUMETT. On the recommendation slip OTTO WILLUMETT stated, "The above applicant (WILLIAM WERNECKE) is known to me for years and is absolutely responsible and trustworthy." On the recommendation slip IRENE W. MATZ stated, "I do recommend Mr. WERNECKE very highly. He is honest, trustworthy and reliable."

According to the personal knowledge of Mr. FULGORO, this box was also used by RAYMOND JOSEPH HEALY, who was a member of the Silver Shirts, and at one time was hired by the Bund to make speeches for this organization.

The indices of the Chicago Police Department reflected an arrest for subject WILLIAM WERNECKE which showed that on November 11, 1939, WERNECKE had been arrested by one Officer MANGAN. It was ascertained that this was Officer JOHN MANGAN, presently attached to the 29th Police District, 731 North Racine Avenue, Chicago. In an attempt to contact Officer MANGAN at the above mentioned address, it was ascertained he was at the present time off duty and that his residence address is 317 South Laflin Street and his telephone number Haymarket 6487.

Officer MANGAN was contacted and advised that he remembered WILLIAM WERNECKE very well and that during the trial of MERTZ, SCHINIPP, HEPNER, ACORNING and CAMPBELL, who were being charged with malicious mischief in connection with the breaking of Goldblatt's Store windows, which act was performed by them because of their anti-Semitic feeling. According to Officer MANGAN, WERNECKE was a spectator at this trial and when MANGAN was leaving the trial and walking down the aisle of the courtroom, WERNECKE said, "Here comes that G--- Damn Jew now". MANGAN stated that he did not pay any attention to WERNECKE, walked on out to the corridor to await an elevator when WERNECKE came up along side of him and tapped him on the shoulder and said, "I mean you" and with this WERNECKE took a sock at Officer MANGAN. Officer MANGAN dropped the two pistols that he had in his hand which were being used as evidence against the five subjects above, and arrested WERNECKE and when he was brought to trial on November 21, 1939 he was fined \$100.00 and costs for the above mentioned assault. However, Officer MANGAN advised that at a later date WERNECKE in an appeal succeeded in being dismissed.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents J. BRADY MURPHY and RALPH F. McCAY.

In view of the information furnished by GEORGE R. BROWN of the Illinois Vigilance Association, Chicago, Illinois, who stated that Referend FREDERICK CAPPETTA had allowed WILLIAM WERNECKE to change from his civilian clothing into a uniform of some kind at CAPPETTA'S business establishment at 215 East 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois. CAPPETTA was contacted at the above mentioned address and vigorously interviewed. He denied that he had ever allowed a WERNECKE to change into or out of a uniform of any kind and further stated that he never saw WERNECKE in any type of a uniform. The following signed statement was taken on the occasion of this interview:

"I, FREDERICK CAPPETTA, a tailor, with business establishment at 215 E. 26th Street, do make the following signed statement to J. BRADY MURPHY and RALPH F. McCAY, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made to me in order to obtain this statement and I know that it may be used in a court of law and I do hereby give this statement voluntarily.

"I met WILLIAM WERNECKE about two years ago at the Haus Vaterland and I do state that I never saw him in any kind of a uniform anywhere and he never changed into or out of a uniform in my place of business.

"I have been to the Haus Vaterland about ten times in order to see the motion pictures. I got acquainted there and gave out my business cards in order to obtain some business. I never saw WERNECKE but that he was dressed in civilian clothes.

"I am 62 years old and was born in Salerno, Italy, entering the U. S. in 1893 and became a citizen of the U. S. in 1923. I met ROSE REVILLO who was born in New York City and married her in 1904. I have three children living from this marriage. I reside at 2624 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

"I attended many meetings where WERNECKE was present and most of these meetings were anti-Semitic. I merely attended not to participate but to see what was going on because I was interested to see what others were doing being a business man. I saw and attended with WERNECKE meetings at NEWTON JENKINS, 32 S. Clark Street where I also saw HERBERT HAUPT about two or three times. I also saw and attended with WERNECKE meetings at the Swiss Colony Club on W. Webster Street, Chicago. I saw bund uniforms worn at this club and did not see WERNECKE wear one.

"I was ordained a minister in the Allied Christian Management Army at the same time WERNECKE was about a year ago after we both took a years course attending the school on Sundays only. I believe it was WERNECKE that got me interested in this church but I am not sure.

"I have read this statement consisting of this page and two others and as evidence of its truth I sign my name to this page and initial the other two.

FREDERICK CAPPETTA

Witnessed:

RALPH F. McCAY
Special Agent, F.B.I.
Chicago, Ill.

J. BRADY MURPHY
Special Agent, F.B.I.
Chicago, Ill."

As background information, CAPPETTA furnished the following information regarding himself. CAPPETTA stated he met WERNECKE at the Haus Vaterland which is the operating and chief meeting place for the German-American Bund. Sometime in 1939 or 1940, CAPPETTA had gone to the Haus Vaterland to see what it was all about after he had read about the Bund and its meetings at the Haus Vaterland in the newspapers during this time. CAPPETTA succeeded in getting acquainted with people and to further his business distributed his business cards at various meetings held by the Bund at the Haus Vaterland. CAPPETTA stated he saw WERNECKE at various meetings held in places other than the Haus Vaterland at which meetings the Jewish question was discussed. However, CAPPETTA denied being a member of the Bund. He also denied being anti-Semitic. He stated that in addition to attending meetings at the Haus Vaterland he had likewise attended meetings at the Swiss Colony Club, which is another hangout for Bund members and that he also attended meetings at the residence of NEWTON JENKINS, at 32 South Clark Street, who is a writer of anti-Semitic literature. CAPPETTA stated that he was at the Haus Vaterland approximately ten different times and that the reason he went was to watch the motion pictures exhibited there and to distribute his business calling cards.

CAPPETTA stated he was ordained a minister in the Allied Christian Management Army at the same time WERNECKE was, having attended school for one day a week for one year. CAPPETTA stated he could not remember who had interested him in this movement and did not know the purpose of the school except that he was interested in a study of, and a desire to portray the Bible in order to instill a Christian ideal in his members.

CAPPETTA stated he met HERBERT HAUPT at NEWTON JENKINS on two or three different occasions prior to his leaving this country.

FREDERICK CAPPETTA furnished the following information on himself:

Residence address	2624 Indiana Avenue Chicago, Illinois
Age	62

He entered the United States under the name of FEDERICO CAPPETTA in the year 1893; that he married ROSE REVILLO, who was born in New York City, whom he married in 1904, and he has three children by this marriage, all of whom were born in Chicago, namely: Mrs. OLYMPIA LICKMON, 36, 4044 North Wollcott;

FREDERICK G. CAPPETTA, 34, 7259 Prairie Avenue; FLORENCE RULO, 32, who reside with her parents at 2624 Indiana Avenue. CAPPETTA was born in Salerno, Italy,

It was previously ascertained that Dr. JOHN H. DECKER, 1553 North Clark Street, who was thought to be a doctor of medicine, might have on one occasion or another physically examined WILLIAM WERNECKE, upon being contacted advised he is not a medical doctor but a doctor of religion, being the president of the New Light Christian Association which he has run for approximately six years. Dr. DECKER stated that he writes books on Biblical interpretations and that he has heard of the Allied Christian Movement Army but he does not know what its aim and purpose is and a check of his indices failed to reflect that WILLIAM WERNECKE was listed thereon and he was unable to state he knew WERNECKE personally.

The following portion of the investigation was conducted by Special Agent DENNIS F. MC MAHON, JR.

DR. GAETANO CORRAO, with offices and residence at 2045 North Seminary Street, said that although WILLIAM WERNECKE was not a regular patient of his, he had seen him several times and on one occasion had made a physical examination of the subject. He furnished the writer with a signed statement of his connections with WERNECKE and said that he had recently been treating MRS. MARTHA WERNECKE for a tumor operation. DR. CORRAO said that he kept no records in his office which would indicate when WERNECKE had visited him, but that he believed the first occasion was some six months previous to the time the subject received his Selective Service questionnaire.

Upon being asked if he had ever seen WERNECKE wearing a military style trench coat or anything resembling a uniform, DOCTOR CORRAO said that WERNECKE had never come to his office with "that Nazi business on". When questioned why he should mention the word "Nazi" when it had not previously been brought up, DR. CORRAO appeared slightly confused but said that he guessed that was the subject of the investigation because WERNECKE was German. It was then pointed out to DR. CORRAO that WERNECKE was American born and the Doctor said that he knew, however, that WERNECKE was of German descent. He said he knew nothing about any Bund connections subject may have had.

DR. CORRAO himself is of Italian birth, a naturalized citizen, and in 1937 was graduated from Medical School of Northwestern University. He described himself as a General Practitioner and said that he was not the WERNECKE family physician. The statement given by DR. CORRAO is as follows:

"I, DR. GAETANO CORRAO, make the following statement freely and voluntarily to DENNIS F. MC MAHON, JR., who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made to me to give the statement.

"WILLIAM WERNECKE just came to me, as nearly as I can recall, about six months previous to the date I recommended an electrocardiogram be made for him. At the time WERNECKE first came to me he was suffering from shortness of breath after exercise, and which he said prevented him from properly performing his daily work.

"At that time I gave him a general routine physical examination and prescribed for him limiting his activities and a very small dose (1/10 grain)

of digitalis. My diagnosis at the time was that he was suffering from myocarditis. Otherwise, as far as I could determine from a route examination, made without any elaborate equipment, the patient was in good physical condition, with nothing defective in hearing, vision, etc. He complained of nothing but shortness of breath. I gave WERNECKE no written report of this examination nor do I have any records on the patient in my office.

"When WERNECKE next came to my office, about six months later, he wanted me to furnish him with a written statement of his condition, to be used in answering his Selective Service questionnaire when it arrived. I told him that a statement from me would mean nothing, and that an electrocardiogram would be better for his purposes. This cardiogram was taken for the patient at Augustana Hospital Laboratories, 419 West Dickens. A copy of this electrocardiogram was sent to me and it verified my diagnosis of myocarditis. The patient WERNECKE took my copy for his own use.

"I believe that the patient WERNECKE was in such a condition that he was justified in requesting a statement as to his condition from me.

"I am not the regular physician for the WERNECKE family and I believe WERNECKE was recommended to me by another patient whose name I do not recall. I have seen WERNECKE several times in the last couple of months, in connection with the illness of his mother, MRS. MARTHA WERNECKE. On these occasions he did not mention his own condition to me, and I have had no occasion to observe whether he has been following my advice as to leading a quieter life.

"It is my belief that no taking of drugs could influence the cardiograph other than to possibly change the pulse rate. The patient's condition of myocarditis could not be brought about by any use of drugs, I believe.

"I have read this statements, consisting of this page, and the two preceding pages, have initialed each page and each mistake and certify that the facts contained herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, in witness whereof I voluntarily sign below:"

Signed: DR. GAETANO CORRAO

Witness:

D.F. MC MAHON, JR., Special Agent, FBI
(DENNIS F. MC MAHON, JR)

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent P. V. ROBE.

Mr. JACK BROWN of the Illinois Vigilance Committee advised Special Agent EARL HIRSON that subject, WILLIAM WERNECKE, had purchased a military uniform from the American Military Outfitters located at 14 North Franklin Street. Mr. BROWN further advised that he had seen BILL WERNECKE wear this uniform and that WERNECKE had endeavored to induce him to also obtain a uniform in order that they might go to the various USO centers in Chicago. BROWN asked WERNECKE why he wanted to go to the USO centers and WERNECKE replied that it would be a good way to obtain information. WERNECKE did not explain what type of information he was seeking.

In view of the above information Special Agents P. V. ROBE and L. H. FRUTKIN contacted Mr. J. E. ELLIOT, the owner and manager of the American Military Outfitters. Mr. ELLIOT advised at first that he was not acquainted with WILLIAM WERNECKE and had no recollection of this individual having been in his store. He soon recalled, however, that a WILLIAM WERNECKE had been in his store approximately one year ago and had purchased various types of material and articles. He stated that WERNECKE had been to his store approximately four or five times and that usually he was in the company of his mother. He remembered WERNECKE due to the fact that his mother was with him and she had impressed Mr. ELLIOT with her kindness and sweetness. It was Mr. ELLIOT's opinion that WERNECKE appeared to be quite wealthy inasmuch as he paid cash for all articles purchased from him.

As well as Mr. ELLIOT could remember WERNECKE purchased one pair of high-top lace boots, one pair of wool socks, one pair of boot breeches, several army blankets, a saddle and saddle bags, a navy blue wool shirt, and various articles of camping equipment.

Mr. ELLIOT further advised that to the best of his knowledge he had never sold any type of an army uniform to BILL WERNECKE. He stated that prior to two months ago it would have been possible for any individual to come into his store and purchase various types of military clothing. He advised that they were not requested to show credentials and that WERNECKE could, in all probability, have purchased a uniform from one of the other salesmen in his store. In view of this fact Mr. JOSEPH SEELMAN, THOMAS J. SMITH, and Miss LOUISE HUMPHRIES were interviewed and all of them advised that they did not know an individual by the name of WILLIAM WERNECKE and therefore could offer no information as to whether or not WERNECKE had purchased a uniform at the American Military Outfitters. The above individuals are all employees of that store.

Mr. ELLIOT also remembered that WERNECKE had mentioned to him that he operated a farm someplace near Lake Forest, Illinois. Mr. ELLIOT advised that he has not seen or heard about WILLIAM WERNECKE for approximately one year. Mr. ELLIOT emphatically denied that WERNECKE had been in his store since January, 1942, and for that matter since approximately August of 1941. The above in-

formation was obtained from Mr. ELLIOT on July 29, 1942. Mr. ELLIOT stated that his residence address was 645 Duane Street, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

On July 31, 1942, Special Agent ROBE again called at the offices of the American Military Outfitters to ascertain whether Mr. ELLIOT had obtained any further information concerning WERNECKE's purchase of a uniform from his store. Mr. ELLIOT advised that he had attempted to go through all of his books and records in a search for WERNECKE's name in order to ascertain whether he had purchased a uniform from his store. He stated that this search of his books and records had met with negative results. He also advised that Mr. STUART O'BYRN was also a salesman for the store but he worked mostly on the outside and was very seldom in the store. Mr. O'BYRN advised Mr. ELLIOT that he did not know an individual by the name of WERNECKE.

In view of the above information Mr. ELLIOT furnished the following signed statement to Special Agent P. V. ROBE:

7-31-42

"I, J. L. ELLIOT, make the following voluntary statement to P. V. ROBE who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement without any threats or promises being made to me.

"About one year ago WILLIAM B. WERNECKE came into my store, which was then located at 226 W. Madison. To the best of my knowledge he was in this store possibly four or five times. During these visits he purchased the following articles: lace high-top boots, breeches, socks, old navy shirt, saddle, saddle bags, army blankets and miscellaneous camping equipment. The name of my store is American Military Outfitters. Mr. WERNECKE's mother was with him on two occasions as well as I can remember.

"To the best of my knowledge WILLIAM B. WERNECKE has not been in my store at its present location, 14 N. Franklin, since I moved to this address. I have been located at 14 N. Franklin since August, 1941. To the best of my knowledge WILLIAM B. WERNECKE has not purchased anything from my store at 14 N. Franklin St.

"I have searched my records to the best of my ability and have not found any record of a purchase made by WILLIAM B. WERNECKE. The above statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

"I have read the above statement consisting of two pages, initialed the first page and placed my signature on the second page."

Witness:
/s/P. V. Robe, Special Agent, FBI

/s/ J. E. Elliot

Also on July 31, 1942, Mr. ELLIOT voluntarily appeared at the Chicago Field Office and furnished the following information: He advised that he was born in Canada and came to the United States in 1925. Mr. ELLIOT has been in the clothing business in Chicago since his entry into the United States. He further stated that he has been operating the American Military Outfitters for approximately two years. With regard to his citizenship Mr. ELLIOT advised that he took out his citizenship papers in February, 1942. He is married to an English girl who has several brothers and sisters presently living in England.

Mr. ELLIOT could furnish no additional information concerning subject WERNICKE in his purchase of a uniform from his store. Mr. JACK BROWN stated that it was his belief that ELLIOT had contributed money to the Silver Shirt Organization several years ago. Mr. ELLIOT emphatically denied this and stated that he had never had any connection with the Silver Shirt Organization and had never contributed money to any organization of this character.

Upon questioning, he admitted that he was acquainted with HOMER MAERTZ, the well-known anti-Semitic, anti-Communist, and Silver Shirt and Bund leader in the Chicago area. He advised that he knew nothing of MAERTZ's background and activities; however, he had been employed by Mr. ELLIOT for one day approximately seven months ago. He advised that Mr. MAERTZ was not capable of doing the work required of him which was that of selling uniforms, and as a consequence he was only permitted to work for him for one day. MAERTZ was paid \$5.00 for his day's work. ELLIOT stated that he hired MAERTZ on the recommendation of one HARRY E. SKINNER. He advised that Mr. SKINNER was not a partner in his store; however, he had been instrumental in starting Mr. ELLIOT in the military outfitters business. ELLIOT stated that SKINNER had dealt in used military equipment for a number of years in Chicago and he told ELLIOT that if he would start a store he would furnish him with enough military goods and materials to operate said store. After a period of time ELLIOT repaid Mr. SKINNER for all the materials that had been furnished to him and at the present time he is the sole owner and SKINNER has no interest whatsoever in his store.

ELLIOT further advised that he knew nothing of the background or activities of SKINNER; however, he felt that he was a good, loyal American citizen and as a consequence took his word for the recommendation of HOMER MAERTZ. Upon being asked by SKINNER why MAERTZ was not retained in his employ, ELLIOT told him that he was not capable of doing the work required and he therefore had to let him go. SKINNER made no comment concerning this matter.

It should be noted that the Chicago Office presently has a file on one HARRY E. SKINNER, being file No. 100-6557. Information concerning SKINNER is set out in the report of Special Agent (A) E. C. DIXON, dated August 3,

1940 at Chicago, Title HARRY E. SKINNER, ESPIONAGE. Briefly this report states that subject SKINNER, who is a job lot dealer in government army supplies for ROTC units, etc., is reported to be passing out pro-Nazi literature and furnishing guns, ammunition, and uniforms to Fifth Columnists. The subject is also alleged to have arms and ammunition in a secret warehouse. The investigation developed to date in this case has not developed any information verifying the allegations. Special Agent DIXON and Special Agent ROBERT E. LEE proceeded to the warehouse operated by SKINNER and found that it was filled with old army uniforms, coats, fencing equipment, sabers, bayonets, rain coats, and so on. Nowhere in this warehouse did the agents see anything that indicated that guns or ammunition were being stored or dealt in by SKINNER.

Pursuant to a request of April 7, 1942, the Chicago Police Department conducted an additional investigation concerning the activities of HARRY E. SKINNER. On April 28, 1942 a report was received from the Chicago Police Department setting out the following information: Investigation was made by Officer H. W. CHRISTOPH, Badge No. 5310. This report reflects that HARRY E. SKINNER's company is a wholesale military supply house located at 1945 North Kenmore Avenue, telephone Lincoln 6444. Mr. R. A. BUCHOLZ, 2325 North Kildare Avenue, telephone Albany 8174, advised that he was a member of the National Guard and further stated that a lot of his friends had bought army goods from SKINNER and he believed that SKINNER worked for the United States Quartermaster Depot at 1855 Pershing Road, as a civilian clerk.

SKINNER is about forty-two years old, married, and a native of Russian descent having been born in the United States. He started his business in 1925 operating at various locations until 1930 when he moved to his present address, 1945 North Kenmore Avenue. SKINNER buys up bankrupt stock, used army goods and clothing, which is purchased from the government and others.

On the same date Mr. ELLIOT advised that another individual had also worked for him who might be able to furnish information concerning this matter. He stated that this man's name was MORRY BRODSKI who was presently attending the Moody Bible Institute. On August 1, 1942, Special Agent ROBE contacted Mr. MORRY BRODSKI at the Moody Bible Institute. Mr. BRODSKI advised that he had been a salesman part time for approximately seven months, at the American Military Outfitters. He stated that he had been attending the Moody Bible Institute and that he usually worked about three afternoons a week at the store of Mr. ELLIOT. He left the employ of Mr. ELLIOT approximately three months ago. With reference to WILLIAM WELNEGIE, Mr. BRODSKI could furnish no information and stated that he had no recollection of having met this individual or sold him a military uniform. He advised that there were many students attending the Chicago University Military Class and that a great many of these students had purchased khaki pants and shirts from Mr. ELLIOT's

store. He advised that it was his understanding that these students were permitted to wear overseas caps and possibly khaki trousers and shirts. Mr. BRODSKI was of the opinion that any individual could come to the store of Mr. ELLIOT and purchase such clothing. He advised that if he obtained any information concerning WERNECKE or could remember whether WERNECKE had been in the store during the time that he had worked there, he would immediately get in touch with this office.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent P. V. ROBE.

Mr. JACK BROWN of the Illinois Vigilance Committee advised Special Agent EARL HIRSH that MAX BOHMANN had formerly been connected with subject WILLIAM WERNECKE and had been interested in the Rifle Club that was supposedly organized by WERNECKE. BROWN further advised that BOHMANN and WERNECKE had had some misunderstanding and he felt that BOHMANN would gladly furnish all information in his possession concerning WERNECKE.

In view of the above information effort was made to contact MAX BOHMANN. It was ascertained from MR. H. E. MARTHA, Revenue Protection Department, Commonwealth Edison Company, that BOHMANN was presently residing at 1811 Belmont Avenue and had formerly worked for the Lakeview Quality Market at 3260 North Lincoln Avenue. Special Agent ROBE called at the home of BOHMANN at 1811 Belmont Avenue and could not locate anybody at this address. The Lakeview Quality Market at 3620 North Lincoln Avenue advised that BOHMANN had previously worked at this address; however, it was believed that he was presently working for the A & P Stores.

At the A & P Main Offices located at 2622 North Pulaski, it was ascertained that BOHMANN is presently employed as a butcher at the A & P Store located at 1600 Pratt Boulevard.

At 1600 Pratt Boulevard, MR. BOHMANN was located. BOHMANN advised that he became acquainted with WILLIAM WERNECKE at a meeting of the Silver Shirts sometime in 1938. He stated that he did not become a member of the Silver Shirts; however, he had been anti-Communist and he went to this meeting to ascertain exactly what the functions of the Silver Shirts were. He further advised that he saw WERNECKE several times at the Bund headquarters where WERNECKE had a bookstore. MR. BOHMANN stated that he was not a member of the Bund; and that he was at Bund headquarters only twice.

MR. BOHMANN further advised that WERNECKE had attempted to organize a rifle club along with seven or eight other men; and that he had asked him to become a member of said rifle club. This rifle club was known as the Hiawatha Gun Club and they were supposed to hold their practice at WERNECKE's farm located near Lake Forest, Illinois. MR. BOHMANN advised that they practiced on several occasions at the Ravenswood Airport located on Touhy Avenue. On one occasion they went to WERNECKE's farm which was the time of BOHMANN's severance of relations with WERNECKE. MR. BOHMANN had learned that WERNECKE was telling all of his friends that BOHMANN had organized the rifle club, whereas it was really WERNECKE's idea. BOHMANN did not like this and as a consequence dropped out of the rifle club and has not seen WILLIAM WERNECKE since approximately 1939.

BOHMANN could not remember all of the names of the members of the rifle club; however, he stated that a man by the name of PETERS and a man by the name of SCHIMF were original members of the gun club. MR. BOHMANN was also of the opinion that a man by the name of TUCKY was also a member of this club. An individual by the name of CLARENCE OTT made all the necessary arrangements for the practice of the rifle club at the Ravenswood Airport. BOHMANN advised that OTT was also a member of the rifle club and had rented an airplane at the Ravenswood Airport on several occasions. BOHMANN advised that he has not seen OTT for a period of two years.

MR. BOHMANN further stated that he attended very few meetings of the Silver Shirt organization and had never seen WILLIAM WERNECKE distribute any literature at any of these meetings, and it was his belief that he saw WERNECKE only on two occasions at the Silver Shirts meetings. MR. BOHMANN could offer no information concerning WERNECKE's activities for the past three years. He stated that he had never seen WERNECKE in any kind of a uniform and had never seen him distribute literature of any kind.

MR. BOHMANN advised that he was born in Schneiderhof, Czechoslovakia, on April 25, 1901. He came to the United States either in December 1919 or in January 1920. He became a naturalized citizen in 1926. BOHMANN is married; his wife's name is EMILY, and he has two children - MARVIN 13, and MAX, JR., 15.

BOHMANN registered for the Selective Service on February 16, 1942, at Chicago Local Board #68.

The following is BOHMANN's description as obtained from his Selective Service Registration card:

Born	April 25, 1901
Height	5'5"
Weight	157
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Light
Remarks	Broken bone on chest.

It should be noted that the above-mentioned individual by the name of JACK BROWN is the same individual whose name is known as GEORGE R. BROWN as set out in this report. GEORGE R. BROWN is connected with the Illinois Vigilance Committee.

In view of the above information concerning HARRY E. SKINNER, which has previously been set out in this report, Special Agents P. V. ROBE and J. A. LYNCH interviewed Mr. SKINNER at his place of business located at 1949 North Kenmore Avenue.

MR. SKINNER advised that the name WILLIAM WERNECKE meant nothing to him; and that he did not know anybody by this name. He stated that he was acquainted with HOMER MAERTZ. SKINNER first met MAERTZ sometime during the year 1941; at which time MAERTZ called at his place of business and endeavored to sell him some anti-Semitic literature which was in the form of a paper entitled "The Dispatch". MR. SKINNER advised that he was interested in this paper and the remarks made by MAERTZ concerning Jews inasmuch as he himself was a Jew. He stated that he had always heard of the various anti-Semitic organizations in and around Chicago including the Silver Shirts, and he was anxious in obtaining information as to where and when these various organizations met. SKINNER purchased several copies of the "Dispatch" from MAERTZ, and from that time on for approximately six months, MAERTZ made frequent visits to SKINNER's business address. On these visits, MAERTZ would always tell SKINNER how broke and hardup he was and would always ask for a small amount of money, ranging from a dime to fifty cents. SKINNER gained the impression that MAERTZ was more or less of a bum having no actual means of support, and that the circulation of the "Dispatch" was merely an excuse to bum money from the various people he contacted.

SKINNER admitted that he had recommended MAERTZ to MR. J. E. ELLIOTT of the American Military Outfitters; and that MR. ELLIOTT had put MAERTZ to work. He advised that on the day he sent MAERTZ to ELLIOTT, MAERTZ had been in his business place asking for small sums of money, and he thought that if ELLIOTT would put MAERTZ to work it would keep him from bunning money from him, SKINNER. MR. SKINNER emphatically denied that he had ever had any connection with any anti-Communist or anti-Semitic group, and he further denied that he had ever had any connection with the Silver Shirt organization.

With reference to WILLIAM WERNECKE, MR. SKINNER was never able to remember any individual by this name. He stated that it was possible for anybody to purchase a uniform in the City of Chicago inasmuch as they could purchase a pair of Chino trousers from any store and then go to another store and purchase a shirt. He stated that the rules, as set out by the army governing the purchase of army uniforms, was never strict until approximately two months ago. He advised that he had been in the military outfitters wholesale business since approximately 1920; and that his principal business was

that of purchasing used stocks of military clothing and equipment and also purchasing used stocks of such equipment. He stated, however, that he had never dealt in firearms; however, he did have in his stock some old United States army rifles of ancient vintage. He stated that these rifles had all been plugged with lead and the breech was also burned off of them.

MR. SKINNER could furnish no further information concerning this matter.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent
D. F. McMahon:

At the Summerdale Police Station, 1940 W. Foster Avenue, LT. MICHAEL J. AHERN was interviewed concerning that station's experience with WILLIAM WERNECKE and MARCELLA ANNA MISAVICE. LT. AHERN said he remembered the case very well; that it had kept the station in a turmoil for a period of some six weeks during October and November 1941. He gave a signed statement to the writer, which is incorporated hereinafter, and also suggested that the agent interview patrolman WILLIAM E. PERRY, whom the Lieutenant said he had commissioned to investigate the case. LT. AHERN said that he considered WERNECKE one of the "cagiest" men he had ever encountered and said he was a person who walked closer to the border line of law violations without stepping over, than anyone he had ever encountered. The following signed statement was obtained from LT. AHERN:

"Chicago, Illinois
August 3, 1942

"I, Michael J. Ahern, make the following free and voluntary statement to Dennis F. McMahon, Jr., who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and whom I know to be such. No promises have been made to me to induce me to give this statement.

"I am a Lieutenant of the Police Department of the City of Chicago, and am assigned to the 40th District Station, at 1940 West Foster Avenue. I have been a member of the Department for 20 years.

"In October, 1941, as nearly as I can recall, this office received a call from the residence of W. D. Coyne, that William Wernecke and his mother, Mrs. Martha Wernecke were trying to kidnap Miss Marcella Anna Misavice from the Coyne's residence, where she had been given refuge.

"Mr. and Mrs. Coyne are the brother-in-law and sister of Miss Alice Yocki, a nurse at St. Francis Hospital, Evanston. Marcella had complained to Miss Yocki that she had been living at the Wernecke residence, that she did not like the environment there, that William Wernecke made frequent sexual demands on her, and that she could get no rest at the Wernecke home. As a result Miss Yocki induced Mr. and Mrs. Coyne to give asylum in their home to Marcella.

"After this first trouble was settled - the time when William Wernecke and his mother were trying to remove Marcella from the Coyne residence - Wernecke and his mother returned home.

"I understand that Wernecke next telephoned the F.B.I. and told them that Marcella was being forcibly detained in the Coyne home where she was to be prostituted.

"Wernecke and his mother then went to the home of Marcella's parents, a farm three or four miles west of Waukegan. The Misavice family is a respectable Polish family, not very well educated. Wernecke told Mr. and Mrs. Misavice that their daughter was being held for purposes of prostitution at the Coyne residence and that the Misavice family should try to rescue her. The Coyne family is actually a high-class respectable family, Mr. Coyne, who is now an ensign in the U. S. Navy, being a chemical engineer, and Mrs. Coyne having formerly been a nurse, like her sister, Miss Yocki.

"Mr. and Mrs. Misavice went back to Chicago with Wernecke and his mother and this station received another call that there was a disturbance at the Coyne residence. Because the Coyne family was such a respectable family, and because our station was receiving so many complaints about this mixup, I invited the whole group to my office to see if we could not work something out. The group included, as I recall, Marcella Misavice; William Wernecke; Mrs. Martha Wernecke; Wernecke's lawyer - Theodore Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Coyne and their lawyer, whose name I do not recall; Miss Yocki, the nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Misavice, and I believe their lawyer. We had a near riot at the station that afternoon, which was November 15, 1941. The lawyers were calling each other names; Mrs. Wernecke threatened Marcella and said that Marcella had stolen from her a 2-carat diamond ring and \$1000.00 in cash; and Wernecke was making accusations about the Coyne family.

"Marcella did not want to return to Waukegan with her parents, but I induced her to go with them, to stay for a short while, which she agreed to.

"The following day William Wernecke and his mother again went to the Misavice farm to try to get Marcella to come back to live at the Wernecke residence. While they were there Marcella sneaked out the back way, got back to Chicago without the Werneckes.

"I then got a priest from the Chancery Office of the Archdiocese of Chicago to find a home for Marcella. I do not know where the home he found is located, nor did I want to know, because I knew that William Wernecke would be telephoning this station and bothering us if he thought we knew where Marcella was.

"After that we had several anonymous telephone calls at the station, saying that Marcella was being held by some priests for prostitution. I am sure I recognized Wernecke's voice in these calls.

"I believe Marcella Misavice first came to live with the Werneckes five or six years ago. At that time the Wernecke family had a farm in the vicinity of the farm owned by the Misavice family. William Wernecke and his mother induced Mr. and Mrs. Misavice to let Marcella come to live at the Wernecke residence, saying she would be given a business education and a good home.

"Marcella told me that William Wernecke had taken her on a trip to New York and to California, on which trips they lived as man and wife.

"Marcella also told me that she did quite a bit of typing for William Wernecke, and that some of the things she wrote for him were pro-Nazi. It is my belief that one of the reasons Wernecke has been so anxious to get Marcella to return to the Wernecke home is that he is afraid she might talk about some of the things she had typewritten for him, and also of their sexual relationship.

"I recall seeing William Wernecke wearing a military type trench coat. As a matter of fact the coat was of such a type that except for the lack of any insignia, it could easily be mistaken for an officer's trench coat.

"I tried to get Marcella to swear out a warrant against William Wernecke, but she was unwilling to do this, fearing the embarrassment which might befall her as the result of their sexual relations, which had gone on, I believe, for about five years.

"On November 15, 1941, at the meeting in my office, when Mrs. Martha Wernecke made her complaint about the stolen ring and currency, we questioned Mrs. Wernecke about this loss. As she was able to give no facts regarding the loss, I believe she made the statement solely to cause trouble for Marcella. However, so that the complainant could collect from her insurance company, if there actually was such a loss, the complaint was entered as a loss on complaint number 406283, of the register of complaints of the 40th District Police Station.

"I have read the foregoing statement, consisting of this page and the four preceding pages, have initialed each mistake and each page,

and certify that the facts contained herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief."

/s/ Michael J. Ahern.

Witnessed:

Dennis F. McMahon, Jr.
Special Agent, F.B.I."

Patrolman WILLIAM E. PERRY likewise recalled the case of WERNECKE and MISS MISAVICE without difficulty. He said that he was assigned to investigate this case on November 11, 1941, and at that time was a patrolman in civilian clothes. He said that MISS MISAVICE had made a lot of statements to them about WERNECKE'S cruelty to her but that the police had not been able to find any evidence to prove this. He said that when MARCELLA was in the station on November 15, 1941 she was in a nearly hysterical condition, from what officer PERRY described as fear of WERNECKE. Officer Perry signed for the writer the following statement:

"August 3, 1942
Chicago, Illinois.

"I, William E. Perry, make the following free and voluntary statement to Dennis F. McMahon, Jr., who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a Patrolman of the Chicago Police Department, assigned to the 40th District Station, 1940 West Foster Avenue.

"On November 11, 1941, I was assigned to investigate a complaint made to this station by William B. Helme, Special Agent of the F.B.I. that Marcella Misavice was being held against her will at the home of W. D. Coyne, 6341 North Greenview Avenue. This complaint is number 406142 on this station's Register of Complaints.

"Mr. and Mrs. Coyne told me that they had not seen Marcella since about the first of October, 1941. I do not know whether William Wernecke telephoned the FBI and gave the above information to Mr. Helme, but I do suppose that he caused the call to be made, saying that Marcella was being held against her will.

"After getting the information at the Coyne home I went to the Wernecke home, 6250 North Wayne Avenue. William Wernecke was not home, but I interviewed his mother, Mrs. Martha Wernecke, who told

me that Marcella Misavice had lived with them for about three years, but had left there on October 24, 1941 to go to her sister's wedding at Waukegan. Mrs. Wernecke said she had not seen Marcella since, but that she had left some of her clothing at the Wernecke home. Mrs. Wernecke said that the girl's people live in Prairie View, Illinois.

"When I was in the Wernecke home at this time I was in a room which I believe was the living room. There, over the fireplace, I saw several rifles and pistols. As I recall, there were at least five guns there. The room was rather dimly lighted, but I believe that some of the guns looked new. This visit to the Wernecke home was made about 11:30 P.M. on November 11, 1941.

"I had been assigned to this case because the Coyne family was being trouble by anonymous telephone calls, relating to Marcella Misavice. They believed that most of these calls were made by William Wernecke or were being made for him by some person.

"Marcella Misavice, whom I met later during the course of my investigation, once told me that she had had the duty of typing for Wernecke, pro-Nazi speeches and letters, used in connection with the German-American Bund.

"On November 15, 1941, William Wernecke came to the 40th District Police Station, at the request of Lieutenant Michael J. Ahern. Lieutenant Ahern had requested all of the persons connected with this William Wernecke-Marcella Misavice affair to come to the station, in an endeavor to get the mix-up settled. At that time William Wernecke was wearing a military type trench coat, which I have sometimes referred to as a German military coat, because I have seen pictures of German officers wearing similar coats. I did not observe the insignia of any rank or organization on this coat.

"I have read this statement, consisting of three handwritten pages, have initialed each correction, and signed each page, and state that this statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

/s/ William E. Perry

Witnessed:

Dennis F. McMahon, Jr.
Special Agent, F.B.I. "

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent S. R. BELL.

The A.B.C. Typesetter Corporation, 2247 Roosevelt Road, was ascertained to be wholly owned by WALDEMAR BEHRENDT, who formerly lived for several years at 1417 West 19th Street.

MR. JOE KAPER, 1417 West 19th Street, stated in an interview that he had known BEHRENDT for several years; and that he thought he is a Bund member and has been engaged in printing literature for the Bund and other foreign groups. He related that there had been some trouble in the neighborhood as the machinery used by BEHRENDT often ran late into the night, disturbing sleep of other people in the neighborhood; and that because of this ill feeling, BEHRENDT had moved away from there a few months previous.

MR. HENRY URBAN, 1417 West 19th Street, related that BEHRENDT had operated a small newspaper from that address, but that he knew nothing of its contents. He stated that he had observed numerous people of foreign extraction coming to BEHRENDT's place of business; and that he did a great deal of work at night. MR. URBAN related that it was his understanding that BEHRENDT's paper had been discontinued because of something of a German nature which he had printed. URBAN also gave information regarding CAROLINE SNELLER, whom he said was a widow who had resided at 1417 West 19th Street with BEHRENDT for a number of years. He said that it was his understanding that MRS. SNELLER was an alien and that she was deported.

MISS MARY CERVENKA, 1417 West 19th Street, related that she knew of an article in the Chicago Times about two years ago regarding the subject's connection with the German American Bund. She said that he did some printing for German Polish and Mexican groups, but that she knew nothing of his relations with them, except that on one occasion BEHRENDT told her that he leased his machines to some Germans for printing; and that he did not know the subject matter of their work; therefore, he could not be responsible for it.

MR. SMOLLING was interviewed at the office of the West Side Times in the 1800 block of Blue Island Avenue regarding any information concerning BEHRENDT, but he related that he was only the temporary editor of that paper and could, therefore, not give any information.

MRS. HENRY URBAN, in a separate interview, said that she knew of some trouble in the neighborhood which BEHRENDT had had because of an article printed in the Chicago Daily Times. She stated that some of the neighbors had warned him that they did not want him to live in that neighborhood as he was a Bund member.

In an investigation in the neighborhood of BEHRENDT's present business, MR. MORRIS SHAYMAN and MR. SIDNEY SHAYMAN, as well as a Jewish shoe repair shop owner at 2249 West Roosevelt Road, were interviewed with negative results.

At the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Van Buren and Canal Streets, BEHRENDT's record was produced which indicated that he was born in Sellwethen East Prussia, Germany, on January 29, 1895; that he arrived in the United States on March 8, 1929, landing at the port of New York City from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. His declaration of intention to become a citizen was filed on May 15, 1929, and he was admitted to citizenship in January 23, 1935. Witnesses to his citizenship application were PAUL HANIGK, 1835 Blue Island Avenue, and JOHN ALDER, 1546 South Harvey, Berwyn, Illinois. The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service contain a letter to the District Director of Chicago which included the following information: "This subject's name appears in the 'Black Book' under Frontkaempfer and Marinebund Namensverzeichnis as WALDMER BEHREND, 1419 West 19th Street. The symbol asterisk appears before the name on the original from which the photostat was made indicating the subject has a World War military record". This letter was signed by JAY T. KAMPHUIS, Immigrant Inspector.

The files of the Industrial Detail of the Chicago Police Department included the name of WALDEMAR BEHRENDT as a member of the German American Bund.

The only record of BEHRENDT at the Bureau of Criminal Information and Statistics was that he was arrested in a vice raid on June 18, 1934; the disposition was that he was discharged.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent P. V. ROBE:

On August 7, 1942 MR. WILLIAM B. HIPP, 4341 North Wolcott, telephone Graceland 6018, called at the Chicago Field Division and furnished the following information.

MR. HIPP was requested to give information concerning his brother-in-law, WALDEMAR BEHRENDT, who operates the A. B. C. Typesetters Company on West Roosevelt Road. It was believed that possibly the A. B. C. Typesetters had done some work for subject WILLIAM WERNECKE in the printing of various types of anti-Semitic literature. Inasmuch as MR. HIPP is a brother-in-law of MR. BEHRENDT and has furnished information to this office in the past regarding the activities of BEHRENDT, he was requested to furnish all the information he knew about subject WILLIAM WERNECKE.

MR. HIPP advised that he did not know WILLIAM WERNECKE and did not know whether or not his brother-in-law BEHRENDT had done any work for WERNECKE since January 1, 1942. He stated, however, that he has furnished information to this office in the past and that BEHRENDT had done some work for the German American Bund and other organizations of that type. He advised he will do everything possible to ascertain whether BEHRENDT has done any work for WILLIAM WERNECKE since January 1, 1942.

MR. HIPP also advised that BEHRENDT was leaving tonight, August 7, 1942, for Lake Geneva, Wisconsin to spend approximately one week there. He is expected to return one week from Sunday night which will be on August 16, 1942. He advised that there is one other man, whose name he did not know, who worked for his brother-in-law through the day and this man would be left in the shop by BEHRENDT while he is gone. He said that usually at night a Mexican worked in the shop, setting type for a small Mexican newspaper which this Mexican prints.

MR. HIPP could furnish no other information in connection with this case. He stated he would get in touch with this office as soon as he obtains any information concerning WILLIAM WERNECKE.

A check of the Municipal Court records, Traffic Court Branch by Special Agent JOHN A. LYNCH disclosed that WILLIAM WERNECKE was arrested on 8/18/36 for running a stop light at 107 Halsted Street and was found guilty on September 14, 1936 and fined \$2.00 and costs of \$2.00. On February 28, 1941, WERNECKE made a U-turn in the loop on LaSalle Street and was given a traffic ticket. On March 6, 1941, he was fined \$2.00.

At the Bureau of Criminal Information and Statistics, Chicago Police Department, WERNECKE'S other arrests and the dispositions thereof were verified to be the same as reported by EARL HIRSH, Special Agent, dated August 1, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, in this same case.

A photostatic copy of WERNECKE'S fingerprints which were on file at the Chicago Police Department was obtained and forwarded to the Bureau Air Mail, Special Delivery, on August 5, 1942. Also the above arrest record was furnished to the Bureau again by teletype on August 5, 1942.

The following investigation was conducted jointly by Special Agents DENNIS F. McMAHON, JR. and SAMUEL B. BLASKEY.

Information was received that an automobile bearing 1941 Illinois license number 966-501 had been seen on the WERNECKE farm. Agents went to the residence of E. FREDIANI, 715 North Spaulding in whose name the car was listed as registered. They were informed by Mrs. AMELIA FREDIANI that E. FREDIANI was her son EUGENE, the operator of the Grand and Western Service Station at 2409 West Grand Avenue.

On August 1, 1942, EUGENE LOUIS FREDIANI was interviewed at his service station at 2409 West Grand Avenue and denied having any knowledge of a person by the name of WILLIAM WERNECKE or that he had ever been on the WERNECKE farm. He furnished the following signed statement:

"I, EUGENE LOUIS FREDIANI, freely and voluntarily make the following signed statement to Special Agents of the F.B.I. SAMUEL B. BLASKEY and DENNIS F. McMAHON, JR., who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. They have advised me that I do not have to make any statement and that whatever I say may be used against me in court. They have made no threats and promises to cause me to give this statement.

"I was born August 2, 1911, in St. Andrea di Compito, Lucca, Tuscany, Italy. I came to the United States with my mother, Mrs. AMELIA FREDIANI and my two brothers, ANDREW and ALBERT in 1922, arriving in New York about September 22, on the S. S. Conte Verde. My father, JOSEPH FREDIANI, came to this country from Italy in 1920 and has been employed since that time as a waiter at Giovannetti Brothers Restaurant, 3156 Chicago Ave. For the last 14 years I have lived with my parents at 715 North Spaulding, telephone number Nevada 8736.

"I registered with Local Selective Service Board No. 42, on October 16, 1940 and have local order number 1762. On May 15, 1941, I was given a 3-A classification, as I am the principal support of my parents, through the Grand and Western Service Station, 2409 West Grand Avenue, which I operate with my partner ANTHONY PATERNO. My brother ANDREW works for us.

"My alien registration number is #3297216, for the 1940 registration. I also registered in the alien enemy registration of 1942 but do not have my booklet with me at this moment.

"My mother, father and I have taken out our first citizenship papers, having filed our Declaration of Intention in the latter part of 1939.

"I own at present two automobiles; a 1937 model Pontiac sedan, gray with 1942 license number 746-961; and a 1940 model Pontiac coupe, green, motor number 6-224327, 1942 license number 746-960. I bought the coupe August 2, 1941 and

the sedan on March 1, 1939. Since getting the coupe I have used the sedan as a station car. I do not remember the 1941 license number 966-501 as belonging to either of my cars, but the number 966-501 does sound familiar.

"Until August 2, 1941 when I bought the Pontiac coupe, I had also a 1934 Ford (motor #1115777) tudor sedan, black, with cream-colored wire wheels. On August 18 I transferred the plates from the 1934 Ford to the coupe. My brother ANDREW drove the Ford, although it was licensed in my name.

"I sold the Ford to a colored boy whose name I cannot remember, but who worked at the Gust Auto Spring Service Company, after I had bought the Pontiac coupe. The license plates from the Ford, as I have previously mentioned, remained in my possession and were put on my Pontiac coupe.

"In the latter part of September 1941 I went on a fishing trip for about a week in Wisconsin, between Wabena and Townsend. I occasionally on Sunday about three or four times a year, go to Libertyville, Ill. with CELIA CAVALIER, my girl friend to visit her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR HIRSHBERGER, who live on McKinley Avenue in Libertyville. HIRSHBERGER never borrowed my car on any of these occasions. On my fishing trips I usually go with Patrolman JOHN SLECTER of the 30th District station.

"When the HIRSHBERGERS are not at home on these trips to Libertyville, Miss CAVALIER and I sometimes drive around in the vicinity of Libertyville, or as far as the Wisconsin line or even Milwaukee. I have driven all around in the area west of Libertyville to fish and play golf.

"In 1939, for a period of about six months I was a member of the Sons of Italy. I joined this organization because many of my customers were members and also to take out a \$1,000 insurance policy. I did not participate in any of the activities of this society. When I stopped paying on my insurance there because I found I could get a better policy with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company I severed my connections with the Sons of Italy.

"LESLIE PAYNE, 4255 North Monitor, a brother-in-law of CELIA CAVALIER is another of my friends.

"I do not know anybody by the name of WILLIAM WERNECKE, the name is not familiar to me, and I have never visited any farms or country homes in the vicinity of Wadsworth or Libertyville or that area.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of this page and three preceding pages, have initialed each mistake and signed each page and certify that the facts therein are true to the best of my knowledge.

EUGENE LOUIS FREDIANI

Witnessed:

DENNIS F. McMAHON, Jr. Special Agent, F.B.I.
SAMUEL B. BLASKEY, Special Agent, F.B.I."

Following the interview with EUGENE LOUIS FREDIANI Agents interviewed his younger brother ANDREW FREDIANI, employed by EUGENE at the service station and he likewise denied knowing anyone by the name of WILLIAM WERNECKE and said he had never been on the WERNECKE farm. The signed statement of ANDREW FREDIANI follows:

"I, ANDREW EDWARD FREDIANI, freely and voluntarily make the following signed statement to Special Agents DENNIS F. McMAHON, JR. and SAMUEL B. BLASKEY, who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. They have made no promises to me nor any threats to cause me to give this statement. They have told me that I do not have to make this statement and that whatever I state can be used against me in court.

"I was born March 4, 1921, in St. Andrea di Compito, Lucca, Tuscany, Italy, and came to the United States with my mother, ANIELLA and my brothers, EUGENE and ALBERT in 1922. I reside at 715 N. Spaulding Street, Chicago, telephone number Nevada 8736.

"I registered with Local Selective Service Board 42 on February 16, 1942, and have not yet been classified. I have filled out and returned an occupational questionnaire. I do not know my order number.

"I am employed by my brother EUGENE at the Grand and Western Service Station, 2409 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, and work from morning until night seven days a week and get an occasional afternoon off. In the last five years, I have had two days off in addition to time off for illness.

"I registered in the first Alien Registration and have certificate number 4144030; and I have also registered in the second Alien Registration on February 23, 1942, and have Certificate of Identification number 923019.

"On my two days off, I went to a picnic in 1940 at Diamond Lake, Ill. and in 1941 to a wedding in Chicago. On my afternoons off, I usually went to a park near where I live and rest. Sometimes I have gone shopping, too.

"As far as I remember, 1941 license number 966-501 was on the Ford two door sedan that EUGENE owned and which I used to drive. The farthest I have ever driven in any automobile was to Aurora, Elgin, Diamond Lake and possibly on rides north on Sheridan Road above Evanston, and maybe up as far as Waukegan. I usually returned on the same road. I never stopped on any of these rides except to purchase refreshments. I never took any side roads, but stayed on the main highway. I have also driven north on Cicero Avenue for about 15 miles.

"I used to go on these rides with my friends EDDIE CARLSON, who lives on Ridgeway near Chicago Avenue, and possibly one or more of the following: EMO and WILLIAM SCATINA, Kedzie Avenue near Franklin. My other friends are CARMEN FASHODA, who is presently in the Army in North or South Carolina; GINDO NERI, Kedzie near Huron, and his brother, REYNOLD "PINKY" NERI, who is

in the Army in Alaska. EMO SCATINA is also in the Army, and I think he is in Australia.

"All of my friends except EDDIE CARLSON had their own automobiles in 1941 and none of them ever borrowed the Ford but only the Gray Pontiac in 1942. They never told me where they went nor what they did and I never asked them.

"About a year ago I went horseback riding with some friends from the neighborhood where I live, and we drove out past the forest across the Des Plaines River and rode in the forest. I don't remember the names of just which people I went with, but I do recall that one fellow was called "Phil the gunner".

"I belong to no clubs or organizations.

"I do not know anyone by the name of WILLIAM WERNECKE, nor is that name familiar to me.

"I have read the above statement consisting of five pages, and I have initialed every mistake and every page. I certify that the above statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

ANDREW E. FREDIANI

Witnesses:

DENNIS F. McMAHON, Jr.
Special Agent, F.B.I.

SAMUEL B. BLASKEY
Special Agent, F.B.I."

From information received from ANDREW and EUGENE FREDIANI with respect to the sale of the Ford automobile for which license number 966-501 had originally been obtained, Special Agent BLASKEY interviewed AUGUST PEITSCH, 5119 North LaCrosse Street, telephone Palisade 5197, owner of the Gust Auto Spring Service, 2421-23 West Grand Avenue, telephone Seeley 4446. He advised the colored boy who purchased the Ford automobile from the FREDIANI boys was ROBERT ALDEN SEARIS and that his Social Security number was 349-07-2478. Mr. PEITSCH advised that although SEARIS was employed by him from April of 1941 to November of 1941, he did not know the residence of that person.

At CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RALPH F. MCCAY:

Under date of August 1, 1942 Mrs. C. SUMMERHILL, 908 Fullerton Avenue was interviewed and advised that she had been the manager of this apartment house for the past two years and that during this time no one by the name of M. KLEWITZ had resided at this address. She advised that she did not know of anyone by that name.

A search of the local telephone book indicates that a Mr. MAX A KLEWITZ is presently residing at 1940 Berenice Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. MAX A. KLEWITZ, 1940 Berenice Street, Chicago, Illinois was interviewed under date of August 1, 1942 and advised that her husband Mr. MAX KLEWITZ had been deceased since the spring of 1939. She advised that she did not own an automobile and that the last car owned by Mr. KLEWITZ was a Chrysler which was sold during the summer of 1939. However, Mr. KLEWITZ advised that at one time, approximately 1934, her husband did own a Buick automobile but that she was unable to advise as to the disposition of this automobile. She further stated she did not know the motor number or the serial number of instant automobile. Upon questioning Mrs. KLEWITZ advised that she did not know of any other family by the name of KLEWITZ in Chicago and that she was positive no other member of her husband's family had a first name beginning with "M". However, Mrs. KLEWITZ advised that the only Buick automobile owned by her husband was purchased approximately 1934 from the Northwest Buick Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Under date of August 3, 1942 Miss E. MCCORNEY, secretary, Northwest Buick Company, Chicago, Illinois advised that a search of the records of this company indicated that a Mr. MAX A. KLEWITZ purchased a 1933 Buick automobile model 77, motor number 2837841 in the fall of 1933. She advised that she had no other record of a purchase of an automobile by Mr. KLEWITZ, and that a search of the records of the Buick Motor Company does not reveal a Buick having been sold by this motor company bearing motor number 43158178.

Under date of August 4, 1942 a teletype was forwarded to the Springfield Office requesting that office to ascertain the 1942 registrant of instant Buick automobile and if possible to ascertain if the 1942 registrant is identical with the 1941 registrant, Mr. M. KLEWITZ of Chicago who registered instant automobile in 1941 under license number 1-194-334.

Information was received that HARRY KRAUSARE had been employed by subject WERNECKE at the farm and that he possibly resided at 717 North Dearborn Street in Chicago. The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent SAMUEL B. BLASKEY.

On July 30, 1942, Agent interviewed STEVE BOYZA, Room 15, 717 North Dearborn Street, telephone Delaware 9748, who advised that KRAUSARE and his wife moved from that address about a year ago and that he last saw them about that time at a tavern in the neighborhood. He stated Mrs. KRAUSARE, known as "Pete", formerly worked at a sanitarium in the 900 and 1000 block on LaSalle Street and the place was one giving treatment for alcoholics. He also advised that his friend, Miss DAGNEY VIBELL, a nurse at a sanitarium at 29th and Prairie, formerly worked at the Fox River Sanitarium and since Mrs. KRAUSARE was a nurse Miss VIBELL might possibly know the whereabouts of KRAUSARE. BOYZA stated when KRAUSARE left 717 North Dearborn he said he was going to Kentucky.

CHARLES B. LAKE, manager of Halco Treatment, 1352 North LaSalle Street, telephone Mohawk 0098, advised Mrs. KRAUSARE left his employ about a year and a half ago or about Christmas 1939 to go somewhere in Pennsylvania where she said her mother was very ill and was dying. He recalled that the name of the town in Pennsylvania was Franklin. He stated he had received word from her from Cleveland and then from Houston, Texas merely sending him greetings but there was no return address on this mail and in the mail she had made no mention of her husband. Mr. LAKE advised that Mrs. KRAUSARE's maiden name was LUSHER.

On July 30, 1942 a teletype was sent to the Pittsburgh Office to interview Mr. LUSHER in Franklin, Pennsylvania, concerning the whereabouts of his daughter and her husband, HARRY KRAUSARE. On July 31, 1942, the Pittsburgh Office advised this office that ALTA LUSHER, the estranged wife of HARRY KRAUSARE, was employed as a nurse at a hospital in Houston, Texas, the name of which begins with the letter "H" and that ALTA'S sister, LAURA LUSHER, Franklin, Pennsylvania, did not know of the whereabouts of KRAUSARE but stated ALTA had been in contact with him recently in Houston and that KRAUSARE'S home was in Detroit.

On July 31, 1942 this office in a teletype to the Houston Field Division requested them to interview ALTA LUSHER in order to ascertain the whereabouts of KRAUSARE for questioning. On August 3, 1942, this office received a reply from the Houston Field Division stating that ALTA LUSHER is the estranged wife of HARRY KROUSORE and not KRAUSARE, stated that her husband left her in Houston in the middle of March 1942 for an unknown destination; that he was a transient structural steel worker and a member of the Iron Workers Union, place of membership unknown; that she had not heard from him since the time he left and she did not expect to contact him. His father is W. R. KROUSORE, 4627 Gilford, Indianapolis, Indiana. His aunt is MARY DURHAM, Greentown, Indiana. ALTA LUSHER believed her former husband could be contacted through ALEX HOINACKI, an officer of the Iron Workers Union whom KRAUSARE would contact when in Detroit.

On August 4, 1942, teletype requests were sent to Detroit to interview HOINACKI and to Indianapolis to interview W. R. KROUSORE and MARY DURHAM in order to ascertain the whereabouts of HARRY KRAUSARE. On August 5, 1942, the Indianapolis Field Division advised that the whereabouts of HARRY KRAUSARE were unknown by his relatives in Greentown and Indianapolis and that KRAUSARE'S father stated he received a letter six weeks ago from him in Norfolk, Virginia in which HARRY said he was in the Navy and was leaving the country, destination unknown, and that the father was unable to furnish any past addresses and that his letters to HARRY KRAUSARE had been returned.

On July 31, 1942, Agent interviewed Miss DAGNEY VIBELL, a nurse at the Fairview Sanitarium, 2828 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago, residence, 2821 South Prairie Avenue, telephone Victory 7532. She advised she has not seen HARRY KRAUSARE or Mrs. KRAUSARE in more than a year when they left for some place in Pennsylvania. Mrs. KRAUSARE'S maiden name was LUSHER but she could not recall her Christian name, although her nickname was "Pete". Miss VIBELL advised Mrs. KRAUSARE is a registered nurse and that they had worked together in the past. Accordingly on July 31, 1942 a teletype was sent to the Springfield Office requesting that the records of the Department of Registration and Education in Springfield be examined in order to ascertain the present whereabouts of Mrs. KRAUSARE so that she might possibly give information as to the whereabouts of her husband. On August 2, 1942, the Springfield Office advised that there was no registration for a Mrs. KRAUSARE, although there was registration for LAURA LUSHER. It will be noted that LAURA is Mrs. KRAUSARE'S sister and that she had been interviewed at Franklin, Pennsylvania, by an agent from the Pittsburgh Office.

On July 31, 1942, Agent interviewed Mrs. CORNELIA K. ROBINSON, 676 North Dearborn Street, Delaware 3921, in an effort to ascertain the whereabouts of KRAUSARE since her husband had been a friend of KRAUSARE. Mrs. ROBINSON delved through papers that her husband had left when he died at the end of 1941 and was able to find a slip of paper with the name HARRY KROUSORE, 1215 North 11th East Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Mrs. ROBINSON stated that about January of 1942 she destroyed all the letters that her husband received from KRAUSARE and could only recall that the addresses were from some place in the southern part of the country. She advised that when KRAUSARE visited the city of Chicago about a year ago he stopped to see a Mrs. SCHIPPEY, the former owner of 711 North Dearborn Street, which was next door to where HARRY had formerly resided.

On July 31, 1942, this office sent a teletype request to the Savannah Office to conduct an investigation at 1215 North 11th East Street, Charleston, South Carolina, to ascertain the whereabouts of HARRY KRAUSARE and received an answer from the Savannah Office on August 2, 1942 that there was no one at that address with the name KRAUSARE or KROUSORE and suggested we try Charleston, West Virginia. Accordingly a teletype was sent to the Huntington Office to check

at the address 1215 North 11th East Street, Charleston, West Virginia to ascertain whether anyone there knew KRAUSARE and if so his whereabouts. On August 4, 1942 the Huntington Office advised there was no such address in Charleston, West Virginia but a check of the 11th Street was negative as to KRAUSARE.

MRS. E. BELL, the present owner of 711 North Dearborn Street, was interviewed on July 31, 1942 and advised that Mrs. SCHIPPEY, the former owner, was employed at the Leland Hotel.

On July 31, 1942, Agent interviewed Mrs. ETHEL PEARL SCHIPPEY, housekeeper at the Leland Hotel, 1207 West Leland Street, residence 4445 North Clifton Avenue, telephone Edgewater 0412. She advised that KRAUSARE was about 38 to 40 years of age; that he was over six feet tall; that he was erect in carriage; raw-boned; slim; that he had thick light brown hair with a fair complexion and blue eyes; that he spoke with a southern accent and that the last time she saw him was about a year ago when he visited Chicago at which time he was well dressed. Mrs. SCHIPPEY stated when KRAUSARE visited her about a year ago she was still the owner of 711 North Dearborn and that the purpose of KRAUSARE'S visit was to call on a barber friend of his, a Mr. ROBINSON who died at the end of last year. KRAUSARE introduced a girl to Mrs. SCHIPPEY whom he said was his new wife. He had a new automobile but Mrs. SCHIPPEY could not recall from what state the license was.

Mrs. SCHIPPEY advised KRAUSARE told her he was doing well, that he lived in some small town in the south, the name of which she could not recall. Mrs. SCHIPPEY suggested that Agent call her home in the evening and she would ask Mr. SCHIPPEY if he could recall from what state the license plate on the car was. On the evening of July 31, 1942, Agent telephoned Mrs. SCHIPPEY and she advised her husband could not recall the license number nor the state and that KRAUSARE had told him he was going to Kentucky where he had obtained a position as a guard.

On July 31, 1942, Agent communicated with Local Selective Service Board 141, which is the Board having jurisdiction over the neighborhood in which 717 North Dearborn Street is located, and was advised by the Chief Clerk, Mr. HOFFMAN, that there was no registration for anyone by the name of KRAUSARE or KROUSORE. Similarly no record of any registration for either of those names was found at Local Selective Service Board 64, which is the neighboring Board to Board 141. Information from Board 64 was given by telephone by Mrs. BROWN, clerk.

On July 31, 1942, the Chicago Office sent a teletype to the Springfield Office to ascertain from the records in the Automobile Department of the Secretary of State whether anyone by the name of KRAUSARE or KROUSORE had been given an owner's or operator's license. On August 2, 1942 the Springfield Office replied that a 1942 driver's license had been issued in the name of HARRY KRAUSARE at 717 North Dearborn Street.

On August 3, 1942, a check of the records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Inc., Room 1703, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, as reported by Miss ADELL SARTORE, failed to reveal any information with regard to KRAUSARE or KROUSORE. However, Hill's Reports, Inc., Room 708, 209 West Jackson Boulevard, furnished Agent with a report of September 23, 1935 concerning HARRY KRAUSARE. That report stated that in 1935 KRAUSARE was about 38 years of age; married and that he resided at the Virginia Hotel, 15 West Quincy Street, having formerly lived in Detroit at 322 West Grand Boulevard. The credit report revealed that KRAUSARE had given as references Dr. FRED BUSBY, 1515 East Congress Street, Detroit, Michigan; Glen Motors Company, Detroit, and ALEY BROW, Superintendent of Whitehead Kale Steel Company, River Rouge, Detroit, where he was previously employed. The credit report stated that KRAUSARE purchased a 1932 Essex from Glen Motors in February of 1935, that it was financed through the Motor Credit Finance Company and that payments of \$21.70 had been made for three months at which time a contract was transferred to Butler Motors Company of Chicago. The credit report continued that they could locate no Butler Motors in Chicago.

The report further stated that KRAUSARE was employed in 1935 as a service man and general all round utility man by WALTER GARVIN, operator of the Virginia Hotel at 15 West Quincy Street and that KRAUSARE'S wife was a registered nurse.

On August 3, 1942, a teletype was sent to the Detroit Field Division requesting that office to conduct an investigation at the Detroit residence mentioned above for KRAUSARE and to interview the references stated above and to check the Selective Service files in an effort to ascertain the whereabouts of KRAUSARE.

On August 5, 1942, this office received a teletype from the Detroit Field Division, which message had also been sent to the Washington Field Division, advising that HARRY KRAUSARE was not presently residing or employed in Detroit; and that his Social Security number was 382-09-6273. The Detroit Field Division requested the Washington Field Office to check the Social Security records for the name of the present employer of KRAUSARE in order to ascertain his whereabouts.

On August 3, 1942, Agent interviewed Miss MARGARET FARRELL, secretary to Mr. BUTLER of Butler Motors, Inc., 2500 South Michigan Avenue, telephone Victory 7600, who advised they financed the purchase of a 1935 Terraplane by KRAUSARE from Butler Motors on June 24, 1935; that they repossessed the car in August of 1935 because he made no payments on the contract. The records of Butler Motors, Inc. revealed that KRAUSARE had resided at 46 East Superior, 617 North Dearborn and at the Victoria Hotel, 17 West Quincy. The records also revealed that he was employed by NISUM Bus Lines, telephone Webster 0511.

Agent could find no listing in the telephone directories for the Nisum Bus Lines and received no answer upon calling Webster 0511 on several occasions. Upon make inquiry to the Telephone Company Agent was advised that Webster 0511 is the telephone of Gate 25, West Wing, Soldier's Field Stadium Exhibition Hall.

LEO PARTYKA, bartender at Quincy No. 9, 17 West Quincy Street, advised that the

Virginia Hotel was demolished about five years ago and that there was a parking lot there now, which the Agent observed. He stated he knew who WALTER GARVIN was but that after the hotel was torn down GARVIN departed and he believes him to be somewhere on the west coast. PARTYKA did not know of the name KRAUSARE or of any person with a similar name.

With regard to a Victoria Hotel being at 17 West Quincy, PARTYKA stated he never heard of the Victoria Hotel being on Quincy Street but that there was one at Clark and Van Buren Streets.

Mr. LLOYD WHEELER, auditor for the Victoria Hotel, Clark and Van Buren Streets, advised that the present owners have been operating the hotel since 1939 when it was reopened after having been closed a year or so. He stated that they have no alphabetical lists of guests and that it would be impossible to check through the large number of register cards. He said, however, that he has been keeping the books since the present owners have been managing the Hotel and that he could recall no name that sounded like KRAUSARE. He advised that the former owner, Mr. WILLIAM MCCOY, was dead but that the records might be in the possession of the former bookkeeper, a Mrs. LILLY WINN, who had an office at 123 West Madison Street.

On August 4, 1942, Mrs. MILDRED JANECEK, secretary in the office of the building, 123 West Madison, informed Agent that Mrs. WINN had moved out of her office in that building on May 31, 1942 and that it is possible that she resides at the LaSalle Hotel.

It was learned that Mrs. WINN occupied Room 1142 at the LaSalle Hotel, LaSalle and Madison Streets and Agent called her on the telephone on the evening of August 4, 1942 and was advised by her that her name is Mrs. EDITH TOOLE and that the name WINN had been merely a name under which her husband had been conducting his business. She advised she was the bookkeeper for the former owners of the Victoria Hotel; that there had been a fire in the Hotel in 1938 and that the front office and nearly all of the records had been destroyed. She did not know where the remaining records, if any, were at present stored and did not recall the name of KRAUSARE. She stated she was bookkeeper in the Hotel since 1937 and that ANNA KEMF had been the bookkeeper before her but that ANNA KEMF had died before Mrs. TOOLE was so employed.

Mrs. MARGARET MacDONALD, owner of 617 North Dearborn Street, advised that she had been the owner of that house for the past four years and that she never had anyone by the name of KRAUSARE. She advised that the previous owner of the building was a MICHAEL SULLIVAN who had had it for eight or nine months, before Mr. SULLIVAN had the place a Mrs. SEYBOLD was the owner for about three years.

Mrs. JOAN SULLIVAN, wife of the former owner of 617 North Dearborn, and present co-owner of 741 North Dearborn and 21 West Superior, advised that her husband owned 617 North Dearborn from January 15, 1938 to August 1, 1938, and that they had no tenant by the name of KRAUSARE while they were there. She suggested that

the former owner, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SEYBOLD, might be able to give information with regard to KRAUSARE but was unable to give Mrs. SEYBOLD'S present address. She suggested, however, that Corcoran Real Estate might possibly be able to give SEYBOLD'S address.

Mr. CHARLES E. CORCORAN of the C. C. Corcoran Company, Rooms 11 and 12, 48 West Division Street, Superior 2751, suggested that Mrs. SEYBOLD might be residing at 3722 North Paulina Street.

Agent interviewed Mrs. CHARLOTTE SEYBOLD at 3722 North Paulina Street and she advised that she sold 617 North Dearborn about five years ago and that she had it for about four years prior to that time. She didn't recall the name of KRAUSARE but said that a young fellow and his wife were there for about two weeks a number of years ago and that the wife's sister came to live with them for a few days. She did recall that the name of the wife's sister was LUSHER and said that she dejected this couple and the sister at the end of the two weeks because this man beat up his wife and left a bloody mess in the room. She said that that person never had any company so far as she knew and did not know of his present whereabouts.

On August 3, 1942, Mrs. SARAH WELAND, owner for the last seventeen years of 46 East Superior Street, advised that she did remember that a fellow by the name of KRAUSARE lived in her place about seven years ago for a few months but that she did not know of his present whereabouts, although he stopped into say hello to her about a year ago.

FRANK E. NORTHCUTT, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Room 1, U. S. Court-house, Chicago, Illinois, advised Agent on August 6, 1942, in a statement, that prior to the time KRAUSARE lived at 717 North Dearborn he resided at 1304 North LaSalle Street. He stated that the landlord of 1304 North LaSalle, a Mr. A. W. WALKER, said that HARRY KRAUSARE did live with him in 1941 and that he left for Tennessee and has returned for a few days at a time since then and that KRAUSARE had told him he had been working for the Government and that he was being transferred to Elwood, Indiana. Mr. WALKER told Mr. NORTHCUTT that KRAUSARE said he had a son who was in the Navy. Mr. NORTHCUTT advised that mail is still going to HARRY KRAUSARE at 1304 North LaSalle and that a letter had been delivered and not returned less than three weeks ago, although Mr. WALKER could not say whether or not the mail had actually gone to 1304 North LaSalle.

Mr. NORTHCUTT advised Agent that he would communicate with this office immediately if he learned that HARRY KRAUSARE were in Chicago.

Attempts are still being made by this office to locate the whereabouts of HARRY KRAUSARE in order that he may be questioned concerning the title matter.

On August 7, 1942, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent J. W. KRIOFSKE. It was ascertained from a reliable source that Mr. PRENTICE PORTER of Lake Forest, Illinois, was in charge of a riding academy in Lake Forest from which subject, WILLIAM B. WERNICKE, was alleged to have stolen property. Accordingly it was deemed advisable to contact Mr. PORTER with reference to this theft and his knowledge concerning the subject's Bund activities. Chief TIFFANY of Lake Forest Police Department was contacted and advised that Mr. PORTER had moved to Aiken, South Carolina. He stated, however, that a close friend of Mr. PORTER, one Mr. AUSTIN N. NISLACK, would be in a position to offer more detailed information concerning Mr. PORTER. Mr. NISLACK was telephonically contacted at Lake Forest, Illinois, and he advised that Mr. PORTER is now residing at Middleburg, Virginia, and is reported to be connected with the United States Army.

On July 30, 1942, a lead was set out to the Richmond, Virginia, Field Office, by teletype to interview Mr. PRENTICE PORTER concerning the above. On August 4, 1942 the Chicago Office was advised by teletype that Mr. PRENTICE PORTER is an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve presently stationed at Balboa in the Canal Zone.

Inasmuch as Mr. PRENTICE PORTER is on active duty in the Canal Zone and the information obtainable from him of a collateral interest to this case only, it is not deemed advisable at this time to set out a lead to interview him. Accordingly this lead is being held in abeyance.

Information was received that sometime in 1939 or 1940 ASIE BARKSDALE, 5010 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, made a complaint against WILLIAM WERNECKE to the police as a result of an automobile accident.

On July 31, 1942, Special Agent SAMUEL B. BLASKEY ascertained there was no house on the lot where 5010 Lawrence Avenue would be. GOTTLIEB SCHWEIGERDT, 5001 West Lawrence Avenue, proprietor of a grocery store at that address, advised that he has lived in that neighborhood for thirty years and there never was any 5010 Lawrence Avenue and he knew of no people in the neighborhood by the name of BARKSDALE.

Agent observed that 5008 Lawrence Avenue is a small shack belonging to Hoppe Brothers, cement contractors. No one was interviewed at that address because the place was closed.

The following persons reside in the house at 5012 Lawrence Avenue, none of whom know of a BARKSDALE: two old people by the name of ALDERGOTT (phonetic); ANNA PPIL, who has resided there alone for fifteen years and Mr. and Mrs. BAKER, who have lived there for seven years.

Desk Sergeant JAMES SMITH of the 33rd District Police Station, 5043 Gale Street, advised he knew no one by the name of BARKSDALE and stated they do not retain copies of complaints arising out of automobile accidents at their police station. Police Officer GEORGE GAUS CHOW attached to the 33rd District Police Station examined the voters list for the district and could discover no name such as BARKSDALE.

The following contact was had by reporting agent. On August 5, 1942, reporting agent contacted United States Attorney J. ALBERT WOLL and his first assistant EARL HURLEY relative to the possible prosecution of instant case.

MR. WOLL and MR. HURLEY advised that there was a violation of the Selective Service Act. However, due to the fact that subject claimed ordination as a minister, he would prefer to submit the facts to the Department in Washington for their opinion before presenting the facts to a Grand Jury in Chicago, as MR. HURLEY had previously stated would be done. MR. HURLEY stated that a letter was directed to the Department dated August 6, 1942, setting forth the facts and referring to the report of Special Agent EARL HIRSH dated at Chicago, Illinois, August 1, 1942.

The Bureau was appropriately advised by telephone and teletype relative to this decision rendered by MR. WOLL and MR. HURLEY.

On August 6, 1942 reporting agent contacted Special Assistant W. CONNOR who is handling seditious investigations in Grand Jury for the United States Attorney in Chicago. It should be noted that MR. HURLEY suggested to reporting agent that MR. CONNOR be contacted in order that the sedition angle of this case be discussed with a view of prosecution for sedition. MR. CONNOR advised after the facts were gone over that he was fully satisfied that WERNECKE was connected with ELIZABETH DILLING, WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, and other persons who have been indicted for conspiracy to violate the sedition laws, and if it could be proven that WERNECKE distributed any seditious pamphlets subsequent to the outbreak of the war, he would proceed with a sedition indictment.

Investigation is continuing in an effort to show that WERNECKE has distributed seditious literature and it should be borne in mind that agents of the Chicago Office surveilled WERNECKE to ELIZABETH DILLING'S office in connection with the GEORGE JOHN DASCH case on June 25, 1942 and witnessed WERNECKE leaving DILLING'S office with a package. SUBJECT HERBERT HAUPT in the DASCH case advised reporting agent that WERNECKE had obtained literature and copies of "The Octopus" which was destined for DR. F.B. OTTEN.

All leads in this case have been set out by teletype and sufficient background information has been furnished these offices, therefore, copies of reports are not being forwarded to any of these offices at this time.

Source of Information A is the Anti-Defamation League.

WCH:ALM

August 8, 1942

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith copies of a letter dated August 1, 1942, from Mr. George Robert Brown of the Illinois Vigilance Association, Chicago, Illinois, in which he advises of threats made to him by William B. Wernecke because Brown had furnished information concerning Wernecke to your office. Your attention is directed to the statement made by Brown to the effect that Wernecke claims to have friends in the Chicago office who furnish him with the identity of any individuals who call at the office to furnish information about him. It is also noted that Mr. Brown is interested in obtaining Bureau credentials to indicate that he is doing undercover work for the Bureau.

I desire to be promptly advised as to the manner in which Wernecke became informed that information had been furnished to your office by Brown relative to Wernecke and his activities.

With respect to the threats made by Wernecke against Brown, it is suggested that you discuss with the United States Attorney's office in Chicago the advisability of having Brown subpoenaed as a Government witness before a Federal Grand Jury. If any additional threats are made thereafter, Wernecke could be prosecuted for attempting to influence a Government witness. In this regard, consideration might also be given to having Wernecke interviewed at this time in order to verify the charges made by Brown.

Tolson _____

W. A. Tamm _____

Legg _____ that you will have an Agent call upon him with respect to the request made
Lavin _____ in his letter to the Bureau. It will, of course, be impossible for the
Add _____ Bureau to furnish Brown any credentials, and unless you intend to use him
Chols _____ in other cases, he should be informed that he is not to depict himself
sen _____ employed in an undercover capacity by the Bureau.

acy _____

son _____

vey _____

on _____

er _____

ire _____

Tamm _____

Enclosure

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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AMH

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease

Cab
✓ 18

[Signature]

FBI CHICAGO

AUGUST 10, 1942

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GCW

DIRECTOR -

LOAD. GEORGE JOHN DASCH, WAS. WILLIAM WERNECKE, WAS - SABOTAGE, SELEC-
TIVE SERVICE. SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL W. CONNOR AND AS-
SISTANT USA CONTACTED TODAY AND FACTS DISCUSSED CONCERNING INSTANT CASE.
USA WOLL ADVISES TELEPHONE CALL RECEIVED FROM DEPARTMENT GRANTING AUTHOR-
ITY TO PROCEED ON SELECTIVE SERVICE INDICTMENT AGAINST WERNECKE. WITNES-
SES WILL BE CALLED BEFORE GRAND JURY THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST THIRTEEN,
NINETEEN FORTYTWO AT TEN A.M. IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT REV. EDWIN
PAUL RICHTER, ASSOCIATED WITH ALLIED CHRISTIAN MANAGEMENT ARMY WILL BE
FIRST WITNESS AND THAT COMMISSIONERS WARRANT WILL BE ISSUED FOR WERNECKE
ARREST AFTER COMPLETION OF RICHTERS TESTIMONY. RICHTERS TESTIMONY DE-
SIRED BEFORE ISSUANCE OF WARRANT FOR WERNECKE. OTHER WITNESS WILL THEN
BE CALLED AFTER THAT. USA SUGGESTS THAT WARRANT BE ISSUED TO
SPECIAL AGENTS THIS OFFICE FOR ARREST OF WERNECKE SO THAT PROPER SEARCH
BE MADE OF HIS PREMISES. BUREAU AUTHORITY DESIRED IN THIS MATTER.

A AND H PLS
10-00 PM OK FBI WA DC FS

56 AUG 19 1942

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JOHNSON
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AUG 12 1942

c.c. to Ladd

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 10, 1942

DLT:EH

Call Made: 10:00 a. m.

Dictated: 9:05 a. m. 8-11-42

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH,
with aliases, Et Al
SABOTAGE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

I telephonically communicated with Special Agent Hosteny of the Chicago Field Division, advising that the report on Wernecke had been received in the Bureau and that certain leads suggested themselves as a result of the review thereof. I pointed out to him first that this report, like many which the Chicago Office is submitting, does not tie down facts as to time, place and circumstances. I called particular attention to the statements which had been signed by one of Wernecke's contacts named Brown, pointing out that some of the material furnished by Brown was of a very damaging nature but that there was nothing in the report to indicate when the conversations which Brown had with Wernecke took place nor the circumstances surrounding them. I pointed out that it would be indeed helpful if there was some corroborating testimony to these meetings. Even though the conversation had not been overheard, if a witness could be located who could say that he saw Brown and Wernecke talking together on a certain date, which was the date Brown indicated Wernecke made the statements, this would negative any defense Wernecke might make that he had not talked with Brown on that occasion.

I also pointed out to him that the report was written in such a way that it summarized the questions and answers as set forth in Wernecke's Selective Service questionnaire and that therefore we could not be certain that the summary was accurate. However, if it was, it appeared that Wernecke in his questionnaire stated he had attended the Moody Bible Institute for one year and that this was a direct lie and would certainly be a good ground for prosecution under the Selective Service Act.

I also advised him that the report did not reflect that the Notary Public, Edward A. Schoenbaum, who had notarized Wernecke's Selective Service questionnaire, had been interviewed. I pointed out that this was an important interview since Wernecke might well claim that Schoenbaum, a Government official, had told him to fill

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FOR DEFENSE



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AND STAMPS

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

- 2 -

out the questionnaire in the form in which he had filled it out and that therefore Schoenbaum should be interviewed in order to negative any such claim.

I also pointed out that the report did not reflect where and when Wernecke had registered under the Selective Service Act and that this date becomes important in view of the fact that the report contains a statement by Wernecke's mother to the effect that he went back and forth to Canada in order that he would not have to register. If this was actually the truth and Wernecke did not register on the National Registration Day, this would be a material fact in showing his intention to avoid doing military service.

I also advised that the report reflected that the doctor who had interpreted Wernecke's cardiograph had been interviewed, but that the doctor who had taken the cardiograph had not been interviewed. Mr. Hosteny advised that this doctor now has been interviewed. I also pointed out the possibility that Wernecke may have used nitroglycerine pills similar to those he had given Haupt at the time he took his Selective Service examination and that this matter should be gone into.

I also advised Mr. Hosteny that in an unofficial conversation with members of the Criminal Division of the Department, I had been advised that they had no objection to the United States Attorney going ahead and prosecuting Wernecke. I advised him that the Department frequently refuses to prosecute individuals who claim to be ministers as a matter of general policy, but they would not raise this question in this case and that they were communicating with United States Attorney Wohl so advising him.

Respectfully,


Duane L. Traynor

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



DLT:EH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH,
with aliases, Et Al
SABOTAGE

CC-287
Eck

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Kramer	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Beahm	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

W

William Wernecke

In a conversation with Nate Elliff and Jim McInerney of the Criminal Division, I inquired as to their reaction with regard to prosecution of Wernecke for violation of the Selective Service Act, pointing out to them that the United States Attorney has indicated that he was going to consult with the Department concerning the prosecution of Wernecke in view of the fact that he claimed to be a minister.

These individuals told me that the Department as a usual policy does object to the prosecution of a minister for violation of the Selective Service Act, but in this case they did not believe that Wernecke was a minister and there would be no objection on this ground. They further advised that they have notified United States Attorney Wohl of this fact and have given him a go-ahead signal with regard to prosecution. They advised that Wohl stated he did not want to order the filing of a complaint against Wernecke for violation of the Selective Service Act prior to the time that he had called Richter of the Christian Allied Movement before a Grand Jury and had his testimony on record, for he was afraid that Richter might not tell the same story twice. It was his intention to call Richter before the Grand Jury in Chicago on Thursday of this week, and thereafter he would authorize the Chicago Office to file a complaint.

RECORDED
Respectfully,

Duane L. Tamm

AUG 13 1942

FOR DEFENSE



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO**

FILE NO. **98-78**

REPORT MADE AT DES MOINES, IOWA	DATE WHEN MADE 7-30-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-29-30-42	REPORT MADE BY JUDD A. AUSTIN rdr
TITLE GEORGE JOHN DASCH, W.23; WILLIAM WERNECKE			CHARACTER OF CASE SABOTAGE SELECTIVE SERVICE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **Unsigned statement obtained from ANDREW A. CAFFERATA.
Contents set out.**

- RUC -

Reference: **Teletype from Chicago to Des Moines dated 7-29-42.
Teletype from Des Moines to Chicago dated 7-30-42.**

Details: **AT EMMETTSBURG, IOWA**

In accordance with instructions contained in the reference teletype from Chicago, the writer interviewed ANDREW A. CAFFERATA on the evening of July 29, 1942, and during the morning of July 30, 1942. The following statement was obtained from Mr. CAFFERATA:

"I, Andrew A. Cafferata, age 44, make the following voluntary statement to Judd A. Austin, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation. The following has to do with my knowledge concerning William Wernecke, who, at the time I had occasion to meet him, was living near the Mill Creek Hunt Club.

"In the year 1937 or 1938, as close as my recollection serves me, I was employed as investigator with the insurance company of North America, at that time located at 209 W. Jackson Bld., Chicago, Illinois, and in connection with my duties in that capacity it fell my lot to investigate the loss of some pictures in which my company was interested from

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. L. Dalton</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-8118-50 1 1 AUG 13 1942 RECORDED & INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau AMASD 3 - Chicago AMASD 2 - New York (Info.) 3 - Des Moines	1 AUG 18 1942 <div style="text-align: right;">7-2034</div>

the Mill Creek Hunt Club located West of Lake Forest, Illinois. On my first visit there I learned that a certain barn, about 150 feet to the rear of the club, was occupied by one William Wernecke who was sub-leasing part of the Mill Creek Hunt Club property apparently, and in connection with my search of this out-building I met Wernecke, who I believe at the time represented himself as being interested in training and raising horses. At the time that I met him he was accompanied by a woman, whose name I remember as being Mrs. Marshall. She was attired in a riding habit which makes her description difficult but she appeared to be about 5' 2" in height, weight 105 to 115 pounds, build was slight, complexion was dark, hair was black. She spoke with a decided accent, what language I did not know. My first impression gained from her appearance was that she had probably at some time been on the stage. I vaguely remember having seen something among her personal effects at a later time which bears out my belief that she was of Austrian extraction and had appeared on the stage.

"From my conversation during the course of my investigation I gathered that she and Wernecke were associated together in the business of raising and training horses and were also occupying another farm property about three miles North and West of Antioch, Illinois. I set out to locate this property and by inquiry at Antioch was able to do so. I paid a visit there and found no one at home. I looked through the screen door leading to the front room and noticed a crude gun rack which contained some firearms, the type I do not remember because they were of no interest to me at that time.

"I had no occasion to see or hear of William Wernecke or Mrs. Marshall until a little more than one year later. I have since severed my connections with the insurance company of North America and have joined the Chicago Fire Department.

"It happened that one CHARLES DENNEHY, a Chicago insurance broker, came to me and requested that I conduct a personal investigation for him concerning the disappearance of some Wedgewood china at the Mill Creek Hunt Club. This must have been in the early summer or late spring of 1939.

"During the course of my investigation at the club on this second occasion I made the acquaintance of a man and woman who represented themselves as husband and wife, their names I do not remember, and who were in the employ of Wernecke as houseman and housekeeper, according to their story. They told me that they had sought employment with Wernecke at the request of a Chicago woman, her name unknown to me, who was connected with some humanitarian movement. It seems that this woman was a close friend of Mrs. Marshall's and was desirous of getting information concerning her disappearance and whereabouts. During the course of our conversation the talk turned to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Marshall and because of the suspicious attitude on the part of the two caretakers toward Wernecke we decided to look further into other parts of the premises occupied by their employers.

Accordingly they took me to another out-building which Wernecke was also sub-leasing on the Hunt Club premises. We entered the second story of this place and I noted the following items there to the best of my memory: one gun rack which I had previously seen some one and one-half years before on Mrs. Marshall's farm property near Antioch, which contained one Springfield rifle, two shotguns, and a .22 calibre rifle, (I do not recall that any of the stocks of these guns were hollowed out to contain extra cartridges), a swastika banner draped on the wall, some pictures of Hitler, and a tie pin stuck in the banner, which pin carried a swastika emblem.

"We continued to a second building, a barn, where the houseman showed me a portion of a case of dynamite. I have no recollection of seeing any fuses or caps there. This done we visited still a third building where the three of us happened on to some things which the man and his wife said were some of Mrs. Marshall's personal effects. While I am vague about this I believe there was contained there a theater program indicating she was a performer of some sort. Also there were some pictures of her in ballerina costumes, etc. Whether there was some material in this trunk, stickers on it, or what, which gave me the idea she was from Austria, I do not remember but someplace along the line I got that impression.

"These caretakers claimed to have seen a letter while cleaning Wernecke's car one day which, according to them, was from the Rose Hill Cemetery authorities the gist of which was that Mrs. Marshall's body was in their possession and custody and they were desirous of being advised as to what disposition was to be made of it.

"It should be recorded also that on my first investigation at the club about one and one-half years previous, I had occasion to make inquiry at the Pope farm near the club where I talked with two elderly people, probably the Popes. Concerning the Hunt Club they were concerned with the disturbance which occurred over there, the shooting and so forth. Whether or not they had reference to Wernecke's activities over there in connection with his use of firearms I don't know.

"Those facts about the Wernecke premises which were uncovered during the course of my investigation made at Mr. Denny's request were reported to the latter and to Mr. Prentice Porter. I do not recall that I ever made an investigation of the Wernecke or Marshall premises in the company of Mr. Porter personally.

"The following description of William Wernecke from my cursory observation of him is set forth: height, approximately 6 feet; weight one hundred eighty to one hundred ninetyfive pounds; well proportioned; athletic build; square shoulders; hair, light brown, soft waves; roundish face; ruddy, clear complexion; smooth shaven; teeth, better than average; personality pleasant; age, in 1937 or 1938, 27 to 30 years.

"There was also located at 209 W. Jackson, Chicago, Illinois, a reporting agency known as Hills Report. At the time Wernecke was of interest to me I recalled checking his name in their records and finding a voluminous file on him. I believe this concern is now operating under another name.

"Any further information desired by the Chicago office of the F.B.I. I shall be glad to furnish at their request.

"In the presence of the undersigned, Agent Judd A. Austin, Cafferata stated that the foregoing statement, consisting of this and five other pages which he read were true to the best of his knowledge and belief. He desired not to sign this statement."

s/ JUDD A. AUSTIN
Special Agent"

Mr. CAFFERATA gave his employment address as 158 W. Erie, Chicago, his home address as 1828 Estes Avenue, Chicago. He expects to return there about August 12.

Although he desired that the following information not be included in the statement in spite of the fact that he intended not to sign it, it was disclosed during the course of the Agent's conversation with him that MARGARET JOHNSON had aided him in locating Mrs. MARSHALL'S farm some years ago, she being an insurance agent's daughter at Antioch, Illinois. CAFFERATA also expressed the belief that Mrs. MARSHALL was WERNECKE'S mistress. He feels that on his return to Chicago he might find it possible to locate the woman connected with the humanitarian society who is a close friend of Mrs. MARSHALL'S and who is interested in her strange disappearance.

He had no knowledge that WERNECKE had ever traveled under an alias in Chicago and while he was not certain about it he did recall having seen some binoculars and a portable telescope of some description in one of the barns he visited which was occupied by WERNECKE. He did not recall that any of these things were marked United States Army unless the Springfield rifles were but he thought that perhaps they were contained in a bag which may have given him the impression they had come from the Army.

Any notes or data which he recorded at the time he visited the place he does not now have in his possession.

He is not familiar with any village or city in Illinois by the name of Milburn.

While the interviewee was cooperative and mentally alert he was extremely cautious about every statement he made and refused absolutely to sign the above quoted statement, giving as his reason, among other things, that he

had promised his wife that he would not do it. He is of the opinion that he gave this information to an Agent on a previous interview at the Chicago Office.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N.Y.**

FILE NO. **65-3479**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/6/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/28, 29/42	REPORT MADE BY DANIEL T. McLAUGHLIN WTH:BN
TITLE GEORGE JOHN DASCH, with Aliases: ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE SABOTAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WERNERKE attended Small Arms Firing School and National Rifle Matches August 23 through September 13, 1931. Dr. FREDERICK B. OTTEN elected to life membership in National Rifle Association on January 8, 1937; no information available regarding OTTEN's background or participation in competitive shooting. Files at National Selective Service Headquarters contain no information concerning Allied Christian Management Army status other than correspondence with Illinois State Selective Service Director. Lead set out. No information available from any source concerning Rev. ROBERT HOOD or the Christian Ministers College.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent P. V. ROBE dated 7-22-42 at Chicago, Illinois.
Teletype dated 7-28-42 to Washington Field Division from the Cleveland Field Division.
Teletype dated 7-28-42 to Washington Field Division from the Chicago Field Division.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Captain P. D. WILSON in charge of Problems of Religious Sects, Manpower Division, National Selective Service Division, 21st and C Streets, N.W., advised on July 28, 1942 that their files contained no information concerning the Allied Christian Management Army or the Christian Ministers College. He stated that he

ORIGINAL FILE IN 141 X

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		61-8118-	53
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 4 - Chicago (1-SCA, Chicago) (1-Cass, WTH:BN B. WERNERKE Selective Service) 2 - Springfield 2 - New York 3 - Washington Field (1 #25 3184)		AUG 14 1942 FIVE	

had been previously approached by Special Agent C. J. MARTIN of this office regarding the Allied Christian Management Army in connection with another case on the previous day, and that subsequent to Agent MARTIN'S contact he had discovered an exchange of correspondence between the State Director of Selective Service for the State of Illinois and the National Selective Service Board. He exhibited this correspondence to the writer and it reflects a request made on April 8, 1942 by Captain C. J. MAGNESEN, Office of State Director, Selective Service, Armory Building, Springfield, Illinois, for an official ruling as to the status of the Allied Christian Management Army for classification purposes.

In respect to this inquiry the National Selective Service Headquarters wrote on April 22, 1942 addressed to the State Director of the Selective Service, 104 Armory Building, Springfield, Illinois, attention of C. J. MAGNESEN, as follows:

"Regarding your inquiry of April 8, 1942 and the question of recognition for the Allied Christian Management Army within the meaning of the Selective Service Act of 1920, as amended, a diligent search of the sources of recognition for churches failed to reflect anything as to the status of the Allied Christian Management Army, and for that reason we can not assist you. In this connection it should be noted that whether or not any church, religious sect or religious organization is "recognized" is primarily a matter to be determined by each local board. A church can be a recognized church even though it is not known outside its own community, if it is generally recognized as a church by persons who reside in that community. It need not have state wide, nation wide, or world wide recognition nor need it be listed in any of the available sources of information on recognized churches."

This letter was signed by CARLETON S. DARGUSCH, Deputy Director, Legal Division.

Captain MINOR explained that questions regarding recognition for religious organizations or sects are primarily questions to be determined by the Local Board and that the Selective Service Headquarters in Washington does no more in connection with the determination of these questions other than to supply the local board with information as to whether or not the Allied Christian Management Army was on the approved list or why it should or should not be on the approved list.

Miss MARJORIE WILSON, Secretary to the Executive Secretary of the National Federation of Churches, 1751 N Street, N.W., advised on July 29, 1942

that she had no record of the Allied Christian Management Army or the Christian Ministers College. She stated that the files maintained by her organization are the most thorough files maintained in this district in connection with these matters. She suggested that the Chicago Federation of Churches, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, might be able to supply information concerning these organizations because of the fact that they are localized in that vicinity.

A diligent search of the city directories for the District of Columbia from the years 1915 through 1941 failed to reflect any information concerning the Christian Ministers College or the Reverend ROBERT HOOD, who is reported to have founded this organization in Washington, D.C. in 1915.

The files of The Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, N.W., failed to reflect any information concerning Reverend ROBERT HOOD or his alleged college.

F. C. DANIEL, Office Manager, National Rifle Association, 16th and Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., advised that WILLIAM B. WERNECKE was elected to life time membership in the association on January 17, 1939, at which time he recorded his address as 6250 Wayne Avenue, Uptown Station, Chicago, Illinois. DANIEL produced correspondence from WERNECKE dated January 24, 1941, at which time WERNECKE wrote concerning the seizure of arms and ammunition by the United States Government and volunteered his services to help fight it. In referring to the firearms registration law and the fact that it points out where all guns are located, WERNECKE wrote "This condition coupled with the fact that certain politicians are trying to enact laws which would establish a dictatorship in the United States" presented a problem.

Colonel F. C. ENDICOTT, Director of Civilian Marksmanship, War Department, New Armory Building, Washington, D.C., consulted the records in that Division and verified the fact that WILLIAM B. WERNECKE attended the United States National Small Arms Firing School and national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, from August 23 through September 13, 1931, and the national matches which were held in connection with the school. The records reflected that WERNECKE was a resident of Chicago at the time, and further that upon completion of the season he was not recommended as qualified for an instructor.

On July 29, 1942, in response to a teletype request from the Chicago Field Division, F. C. DANIEL, Office Manager for the National Rifle Association, was re-contacted and advised that Dr. FREDERICK B. OTTEN, 3856 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois, was elected to a life membership in the Association on January 8, 1937 at which time he signed his citizenship pledge as a member of the medical profession. DANIEL advised that the records reflect no competitive activities on the part of OTTEN and that there is no record that he participated in any recent competitive shooting. DANIEL explained that

anyone in the association who fires over 120 rounds in one year is registered in a book, and related that OTTEN'S name did not appear in the register.

Mrs. E. B. ZIGLER, Fiscal Clerk, Division of Civilian Marksmanship, War Department, New Armory Building, Washington, D.C., stated that there was no record that Dr. OTTEN had participated in any of the competitive events held in connection with the Civilian Marksmanship program since 1929.

On July 30, 1942 the Chicago Field Division was advised of the above information by teletype, and the Springfield Field Division was requested by teletype to contact Captain C. J. MAGNUSSEN of the Office of the State Director, Selective Service at Springfield, and supply Chicago immediately with all information available concerning the Allied Christian Management Army.

There is no information available concerning the background, activities, or reputation of either Dr. OTTEN or WILLIAM B. WERNECKE in the files of the National Rifle Association.

It will be noted that the Chicago Field Division requested information concerning the Allied Christian Management Army in identical leads set out for the Washington Field Division in instant case and the case entitled WILLIAM B. WERNECKE, Selective Service. Copies of this report are being designated for the files of both cases in the Chicago and Washington Field Divisions and it is requested that the Springfield Field Division designate a copy of their report to Chicago for both files.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

Will at the Chicago Federation of Churches, 77 West Washington Street, obtain all information, if any, in their files concerning the Allied Christian Management Army and the Christian Ministers College.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D.C.

Will cover the outstanding leads as set forth in the report of Special Agent P. V. ROBE dated 7-22-42 at Chicago, Illinois, and Bureau letter of July 25, 1942, addressed to the Philadelphia Field Division with copies for the Washington Field Division.

SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

At Springfield, Illinois

Will contact Captain C. J. MAGNUSSEN, Office of the State Director, Selective Service, Armory Building, Springfield, Illinois, who is reported to have requested an official rule as to the status of Allied Christian Management Army from the National Selective Service Headquarters.

Will as requested by teletype on 7-30-42 obtain from him all information he has concerning the Allied Christian Management Army.

PRESIDENT
REV. H. J. SCHICK, M. A., S. T. D.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
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WIRT W. HALLAM
TREASURER
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HERBERT L. WILLETT
E. E. KEISER
PHILIP SEMAN
MRS. SYLVESTER SCHIELE

Chicago, Illinois,
August 1, 1942,

J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Dear Sir,

William B. Wernecke

I have been called to Chicago office of Federal Bureau of Investigation during the past three days, to give all the facts I know about one, William B. Wernecke, of 6250 Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, that your office is now investigating. I have held conferences with, Special Agent Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Croft, Mr. Tierney, and one agent unnamed. Somehow MR. Wernecke has found out about my visits to see these agents, and on July 31, came to this office at 4 P. M. to do me bodily harm, also said he would throw acid in my mothers face, also in my dads face, whom I live with at, 1926 West. Belmont Avenue. He also told me on that date he spent 2 days in Chicago, with Haupt, in his home, and that his mother drove Haupt to their home, and also kept company with him, also one Larry Reynolds a friend of William Wernecke was with Haupt during those 2 days. Wernecke told me he drove Haupt all around Chicago, to a hospital, etc. This William Wernecke to me is a dangerous man, and being that I am to a witness in this matter, I think I should be protected from this man. The way it stands now I am not safe in this office, or on streets of Chicago, or even in my home, therefore I ask you to please give me protection until I am called to testify as to what I know about this man. I have also been asked by Special Agent Mr. Hirsch of Chicago office to continue to seek out all information I can secure from William Wernecke in person. This I will also do if I am protected by your office, and also given creditentials to show I am doing under cover work for your office. This William Wernecke states he has friends in Chicago office of, F. B. I. that furnish him with all information about anyone who comes into that office to squeal on him. He knew of my actual visits to your office the past week. I will continue to do all in my power to help expose this man but ask you to please realize that I am on the spot at the present time. Will you please advise me as to what to do to protect myself from this date on until Wernecke is brought to trial. Very Truly yours, +

RECORDED

George Robert Brown,

INDEXED

Director of Investigations, Illinois Vigilance Association, Inc., Chicago,
105 North Clark Street, Room. 228, Chicago, Illinois.

P. S. My home address is, 1926 West. Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Illinois,
1st floor apartment.

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15 AUG 13 1942

WCH:ALM

August 8, 1942

RECORDED

Mr. George Robert Brown
1926 West Belmont Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Brown:

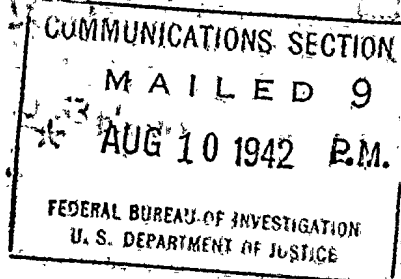
I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 1, 1942, with respect to the information you have previously furnished to the Chicago, Illinois, Field Division of this Bureau.

I am instructing Special Agent in Charge A. H. Johnson to have an Agent interview you with respect to the information furnished by you in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



A Bequest from Boston


WHO WILL DO THIS?

Through a bequest left the Illinois Vigilance Association by the will of the late George A. Bacon, some years ago, we were enabled to lift the burdens from many an overloaded life and safeguard the moral interests of many communities by our educational, protective and repressional measures. Mr. Bacon was a member of the well-known firm of Allyn and Bacon of Boston, publishers of school books. Mr. Bacon graduated from Brown University, 1867, took post graduate work in U. S. and Germany and his Ph. D. from Hamilton College. For a number of years he was a teacher; then entered the publishing field. He had been a supporter of our work since 1922. The bequest from a man of his standing was an expression of confidence in our work of very high value. We trust that others will follow his worthy example and remember our Association in their wills. Mr. Louis A. Bowman, our treasurer, who is Trust Officer of the Builders National Bank, will be glad to confer with anyone in regard to this matter.

ILLINOIS VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION, INC.
105 North Clark St. CHICAGO

ENCLOSURE

61-8718-54

The Illinois Vigilance Association, founded in 1908 by a group of 400 ministers and social workers, is incorporated in Illinois, not for pecuniary profit.

The annual audits by a Public Accountant are open for your inspection. We will gladly answer any question whatever concerning our work. For 27 years our history has been without a stain.

OBJECTS

Repression of white slavery by oath-bound, tax-paid officials.

Prevention of social diseases by warning and instruction.

Education in sex morality by lectures and literature.

Elimination of unlawful conditions in commercialized amusements.

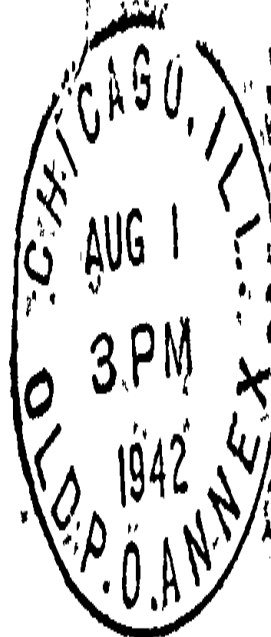
Suppression of obscene pictures; magazines and books.

Protection of girls who are victims of vicious conditions.

Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D.—
“I am much in sympathy with the splendid work of the Illinois Vigilance Association, and rejoice in it. I am glad to have the pleasure of helping in the work in any way I can.”

Joseph Stolz, D. D., Rabbi, Isaiah Temple—“The work of the Illinois Vigilance Association is so thoughtfully planned and so faithfully executed that I take pleasure in commending it to all who are interested in the cleaner life of our community and concerned about the moral welfare of our youth.”

Air Mail.



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, (Director)

Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D. C.

AUG 9 1942

61-8118-55
WCH:MB:ALM
8/8/42

RECORDED
6/10/42

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/28/85 BY 288 BJK/KLB
#245238

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE,
with aliases
SELECTIVE SERVICE

During the investigation conducted of Herbert Haupt, one of the German saboteurs who was recently tried before the Military Commission, it was determined that William Bernard Wernecke, a native American who is well known in the Chicago area for his anti-Semitic and pro-German activities, was one of the first persons contacted by Haupt following the latter's return from Germany. Haupt spent considerable time with Wernecke during the short period he was in Chicago prior to his apprehension.

You will recall that Haupt, in his signed confession, advised that Wernecke stated that he, Wernecke, had obtained deferment from the draft because he was an ordained minister, a conscientious objector, and for physical disability. It has been ascertained that Wernecke was placed in a 4-D classification by his local draft board as a result of his statement that he was an ordained minister of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church the Fourth. Wernecke suggested that Haupt join the Allied Christian Management Army, Inc., which organization had ordained Wernecke as a minister. Haupt advised that Wernecke furnished him with an application to become an assistant minister in this organization and the blank application was recovered by Bureau Agents in Haupt's home. No evidence was obtained during the investigation of Haupt to indicate that Wernecke furnished him any aid or assistance prior to his apprehension.

With respect to Wernecke's attitude toward religion, it is interesting to note that numerous friends and associates of Wernecke have been interviewed and none of them were aware that Wernecke was a minister. ~~Wernecke was engaged in any religious activities.~~

r. Tolson
r. E. A. Tamm
r. Clegg
r. Glavin
r. Ladd
r. Nichols
r. Rosen
r. Tracy
r. Carson
r. Coffey
r. Hendon
r. Kramer
r. McGuire
r. Quinn Tamm
r. Nease

Wernecke was ordained as a minister in the Allied Christian Management Army on April 27, 1941, and enrolled for two religious courses at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1940, and March, 1941, but it will be noted that all of this religious activity occurred after the first national registration which took place on October 16, 1940. Officials of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chicago have disclaimed any knowledge of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church the Fourth or the Allied Christian Management Army.

51 AUG 20 1942
AUG 9 1942

Memorandum for the
Attorney General

- 2 -

A comprehensive report reflecting the results of the investigation conducted of Bernicke in connection with his possible violation of the Selective Service and Training Act and other Federal statutes, was sent to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge with a memorandum dated August 7, 1942.

Bernicke is a former member of the German-American Bund at Chicago and has admitted taking Otto Wilhelm and George Froboese, leaders of the German-American Bund in that area, in his automobile to New York City during December 1938. It is also known that he wrote to William Kelley with respect to organizing a unit of the Silver Shirts and he exhibited to a witness in 1940 a membership card of the Knights of the White Camellias. Bernicke has admitted contacting Elizabeth Dilling on June 25, 1942, to obtain literature from her which he intended to deliver to a friend. It is known that Bernicke received anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi literature from the Deutsche Fichte Bund Agency in Germany and admits distributing such literature in the vicinity of Chicago. Numerous witnesses have been interviewed and have advised that Bernicke had a small arsenal at his farm near Chicago where he and his associates were seen drilling both on foot and on horseback, and where they engaged in target practice. Bernicke and his associates were observed wearing Bund uniforms on several occasions and the picture of Adolf Hitler and German flags decorated the building where meetings were held on his farm.

Bernicke has admitted that he has wilfully refrained from buying any war bonds.

The facts in this case have been presented to the United States Attorney's office in Chicago, and on August 5 he advised that he was going to submit the facts in this case to the Department for an opinion in view of the religious question involving Bernicke as an alleged ordained minister. On August 6 he requested additional investigation to determine if Bernicke distributed any subversive literature since December 7, 1941 and advised that if this could be proved he would endeavor to connect Bernicke with Elizabeth Dilling, William A. Kelley, and others with whom Bernicke is reported to have associated.

In view of the importance of this case and the character of Bernicke as reflected by the investigation, I urge that the Department give expeditious attention to the United States Attorney's request for an opinion relative to Bernicke's possible violation of the Selective Service and Training Act.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8

AUG 6 1942

Eat

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/27/85 BY SP8 BTJ/CK

#245238

FBI CHICAGO

AUGUST 6, 1942

715 PM WT

GCW

DIRECTOR ✓

TRAY. GEORGE JOHN DASCH WAS. WILLIAM WERNECKE - SABOTAGE, SELECTIVE
SERVIE. USA RECONTACTED TODAY ~~XXX~~ TODAY TO DETERMINE THE POSSIBILITY
OF HAING SUBJECT WERNECKE PROSECUTED FOR SOME OTHER OFFENSE OTHER THAN
SELECTIVE SERVICE DUE TO POSSIBILITY THAT IT MAY TAKE THE DEPARTMET
SOME TIME TO DETERMINE IF PROSECUTION SHOULD BE HAD FOR VIOLATION OF
SELECTIVE SERVICE DUE TO SUBJECTS ~~ORDNATXXX~~ ORDINATION AS MINISTER.
USA NOW ADVISES THAT IF THIS OFFICE CAN SHOW WHERE SUBJECT DISTRIBUTED
LITERATURE SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTYONE, HE WILL EN-
DEAVOR TO CONNECT WERNECKE WITH ELIZABETH DILLING, WILLIAM W. PELLEY,
AND OTHERS WITH WHOM WERNECKE IS ALLEGEDLY ASSOCIATED. THE POSSIBILITY
PONTE OUT TO USA THAT WERNECKE CONTACTED DILLING ON JUNE TWENTYFIVE,
NINETEEN FORTYTWO AND ON OWN ADMISSION OBTAINED LITERATURE FROM HER
ALLEGEDLY FOR DR. F. ~~BMXXX~~ B. OTTEN, HOWEVER, SUBJECT CLAIMS LITERATURE
DESTROYED WHEN HE LEARNED THAT HERBERT HAUPT WAS PICKED UP AS SABOTEUR.
USA MAY PROCEED WITH SEDITION CHARGE ON THIS ONE ADMISSION, HOWEVER,
INVESTIGATION BEING PURSUED VIGOROUSLY TO ASCERTAIN IF WERNECKE DISTRI-
BUTED OTHER LITERATURE.

JOHNSON

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
(Bm)

61-8118-55		
F	B	I
18 AUG 14 1942		

A AND H PLS
8-15 PM OK FBI WA DC FS

*Is there no way to get
Dept to act on the selective
service angle? Send memo
to a.g. pointing out all facts
& importance of case.*

C.C. [unclear] 2/1

6/8-42

all info sent to A.H.

W.H.

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 13 1942

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

AUGUST 130 1942

759 PM CWT

GOW

DIRECTOR

LOAD. GEORGE JOHN DASCH, WAS, WILLIAM WERNECKE, WAS - SABOTAGE SS.
[REDACTED] APPEARED AT USA THIS MORNING [REDACTED]

GRAND JURY TWO PM WHICH HE DID. USA ADVISES [REDACTED]

SUBPOENA -DCES-XXX DUCES

TECUM ISSEI [REDACTED]

JOHNSON

A AND H PLS

9-04 PM OK FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SECRET

54 AUG 19 1942

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-8118-56
B I
5 AUG 15 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO.

25-5976

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 8/15/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/7 thru 14/1942	REPORT MADE BY EARL HIRSH EH/lvr
TITLE WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, with aliases; William Wernyke; William H. Wernecke; Rev. William Wernecke; "Hitler"; Arthur Morgan			CHARACTER OF CASE: SELECTIVE SERVICE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Inquiry Lake County Selective Service Board #2 reflected subject is not and has not been delinquent at any time. EDWIN A. SCHOENBORN who notarized subject's executed questionnaire indicating that same had been presented to him by subject's mother. At this time it was fully executed and signed by subject. SCHOENBORN admitted that at the time he notarized the document WERNECKE was not present. VICTOR W. RICHTER, brother of EDWIN PAUL RICHTER furnishes signed statement concerning background of his brother, also that he never heard anything about Christian Ministers College. Admits being told by his brother that WERNECKE was ordained as minister but surprised at this as he had known WERNECKE as a farmer rather than a theological school student. MANUEL J. DIEZ one of alleged ordained ministers of A.C.M.A. states he actually attended classes once or twice a week of Christian Ministers College but that they had no books and RICHTER alone lectured. Admits he would be defrauding if he acted as a minister. MARGUERITE VOSS nee HALLER admits being associated with RICHTER about ten years and having given him about \$1,000. Has no knowledge of Christian Ministers College, its offices, members or classes or if same actually existed. Did not know if RICHTER or WERNECKE were ministers. Further records obtained through confidential source being set out.

COPIES DESTROYED
R95 MAY 26 1961

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">157</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">AUG 17 1942</div>
<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">5 - Bureau AMSD</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">1 - USA Chicago</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">6 - Chicago</div>		

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent EARL HIRSH dated August 12, 1942
At Chicago, Illinois.
Report of Special Agent EARL HIRSH dated August 8, 1942
at Chicago, Illinois.
Teletype from Baltimore Office dated August 11, 1942.
Teletype to Bureau dated August 10, 1942
Teletype to Bureau dated August 8, 1942.
Teletype from Huntington dated August 4, 1942.
Teletype from Richmond dated August 4, 1942
Teletype to Director dated August 11, 1942.
Teletype from Memphis dated August 13, 1942
Teletype to Memphis dated August 13, 1942
Teletype from Memphis dated August 14, 1942.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

The information set out in the body of this report contains primarily the results of interviews had with those persons who were allegedly ordained ministers of the Allied Christian Management Army by EDWIN PAUL RICHTER.

There is also set forth in the body of this report information obtained through a confidential source reflecting the type of course and records maintained by the A.C.M.A.

On JULY 31, 1942 GEORGE R. BROWN, investigator for the Illinois Vigilants Association telephonically contacted reporting agent advising that WERNECKE had just been to his office stating that it was his understanding that BROWN had been to the FBI office in the Bankers Building and furnished information concerning him. BROWN had no reason to suspect that WERNECKE would be watching him inasmuch as WERNECKE apparently is aware of the fact that he is being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated that it was his opinion that the secretary in his office apparently is close to WERNECKE and must have furnished information to him about BROWN being up at the FBI office.

BROWN also stated that WERNECKE told him that if BROWN furnished any information concerning him that he would throw acid in his mothers and fathers face as well as do bodily harm to BROWN himself.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent
JOSEPH F. CARROLL:

A review of a photostatic copy in the possession of this Office of the Selective Service questionnaire executed and returned by subject reflected that he is under the jurisdiction of Lake County Local Board No. 2, Libertyville, Illinois.

Mrs. E. POWERS, Clerk of said Board, advised after a review of subject's Selective Service file that he is not and has not at any time been delinquent in any respect.

It was further noted from a perusal of photostatic copy of subject's returned questionnaire that same document was notarized by one EDWARD A. SCHOLENBORN. A search was made of the Chicago City Telephone Directories, and inquiries were made at the Notary Public Division of the Cook County Clerk's Office in an effort to determine the address of this official, but with negative results. However, through telephonic inquiry at the Notary Public Division, State Capitol Building, Springfield, Illinois, it was determined that one EDWARD A. SCHOLENBORN, residence, 6004 Bernice Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is registered there as a duly commissioned notary public for Cook County, Illinois. It was subsequently determined that SCHOLENBORN was a freight clerk at the Standard Oil Company, Room 1604, Standard Oil Building, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On August 11, 1942, Mr. SCHOLENBORN was interviewed at his office at which place he executed a signed statement, the original of which is being maintained in the Chicago Field Division file on this case. It reads as follows:

"August 11, 1942
Chicago, Ill.

"I, Edward A. Schoenborn, make the following voluntary statement to Joseph F. Carroll, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to secure this statement, and I have been told I may have to testify to the following facts in court.

"I am a duly registered Notary Public for Cook County, Ill. My commission expires Oct. 27, 1942.

"I have been shown a photostatic copy of a Selective Service Questionnaire executed by William Bernard Wernecke of 600 Waukegan

Road, Lake Forest, Ill. This document was notarized by me; I definitely recall having notarized Wernecke's questionnaire, and I recognize as mine the signature of the Notary Public, Edward A. Schoenborn, appearing on the photostatic copy exhibited to me.

"In May, 1942, Mrs. Martha Wernecke, who is employed as a clerk in the office in which I am employed, brought to me the questionnaire of her son William Bernard Wernecke and asked me to notarize it. The questionnaire was already completely executed and signed by William Bernard Wernecke. Upon being assured by Mrs. Wernecke that the signature of the registrant appearing on the document was actually that of her son I duly notarized the executed questionnaire and returned said questionnaire to her.

"I have no knowledge as to the character or educational or vocational background of William Wernecke. I met him on only one occasion and then only casually on the occasion of a visit by him to his mother at her place of employment.

"I have had no contact with William Wernecke other than as indicated above.

"I have read this three page handwritten statement and acknowledge that it is true and correct.

"/s/ Edward A. Schoenborn

"Witness:

/s/ Joseph F. Carroll"

The following investigation was conducted on August 14, 1942, by Special Agents S. R. BELL and JOSEPH W. KRIOFSKE.

Mr. VICTOR W. RICHTER who is an examiner in the Post Office Department, Room 313, New Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois, and who is a brother of EDWIN PAUL RICHTER, was interviewed and gave the following voluntary statement:

Chicago, Illinois
August 14, 1942

"I, VICTOR W. RICHTER, make the following voluntary signed statement to Special Agents S. R. BELL and JOSEPH W. KRIOFSKE without any fear of force or violence or threats having been made and after having been informed by the above named individuals that they are Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"My brother is EDWIN PAUL RICHTER and he is and has been a 'crusader' but generally unsuccessful as such and he ascribed this to his hot temper. My brother has told me that he is an ordained minister but I do not know positively whether or not he is such. As a boy, EDWIN PAUL RICHTER attended the Lutheran Church, but to my knowledge he never attended any theological school or any institution which would equip him for the ministry. My brother has changed his religious affiliations several times, having foresaken the Lutheran Church in which he and I both were reared and having taken up the Christian Science faith, later leaving that and being 'adrift at sea' for a number of years. My brother's recent religious activities are not well known to me and they are not such as would be compatible with my religious beliefs. In the earlier days of my brother's career he was fairly successful as an organizer and as a business man, having been interested in a number of activities and having been instrumental in organizing the Concordia League. However, in the past few years he has gone off on a tangent and in the past few years has dabbled in a number of organizations, all with very small success. It was only a year to a year and a half ago that EDWIN PAUL RICHTER conceived the idea of utilizing his religious affiliations as a varnish to achieve his community council ideas. My brother was an executive of the American Rangers which was a semi-military group and which he was a leader of for a number of years. In connection with this work, he wore military boots and breeches and a cap of some kind, although I do not remember whether he ever wore a full uniform. This organization was only semi-military in its nature and I do not know of any use of firearms or of any drills of a military nature being held by the group except that a certain ritual

was used in the ceremony of induction of officers. The financial support of this organization was from individual assessments of members and my brother's income was provided out of such assessments and dues. In connection with the American Rangers, my brother also was active in an organization known as Washington's Bodyguards which was also a consumers' council, seeking to set up cooperative stores to aid consumers and to aid in the economic balance of supply and demand of consumer goods. My brother was the only one to solicit business for this organization and so far as I know I believe that one or two stores were created in which regular employees were working. I do not believe that the council had any outside solicitors or traveling salesmen other than my brother. In connection with the establishment of the consumer unions, my brother used his religious and political ideas similar to the way those ideas are used in England. He sought to establish the idea of Christian principles in business affairs and he used the Christian beliefs to interest members of his religion in the consumer council. My brother's income came from contributions and dues which were paid by members of the councils and the affiliated religious groups. My brother believes that the Jewish race is the cause of much of the trouble in America's business and religious life and that the Jews and Negroes are excluded from certain councils while in other instances separate councils were set up for Jewish and Negro racial groups.

"I do not know of any secret organizations, political or otherwise, of which my brother is a member. The only secrecy practiced by him in his transactions is that connected with the confidential arrangements of his consumers' council group. Although my brother is conscious of his German descent, I do not believe that he has participated in any German-American groups as such in the United States. He did not cater to the German societies and, to my knowledge, he has never spoken before any German-American groups regarding his consumers' council plan, his semi-military organizations, or on any other subject. My brother told me that he at one time belonged to the Steuben Society but he added that he no longer has affiliations with that group. My brother made reference to me regarding one WILLIAM WERNECKE who, he told me, was an associate of his in the consumers' council movement. Later my brother brought WERNECKE to my home and introduced him to me as Reverend WERNECKE and he described WERNECKE as being a minister of some Christian church. My wife and I were surprised at this statement as we had heard of WERNECKE before and we had never had any knowledge of his connection with the ministry. WERNECKE

attended the Luther Institute which is a high school but it has no branch which would prepare him for the ministry and I hardly think that WERNECKE attended any other theological school. I had known WERNECKE as a farmer and WERNECKE always was something of a mystery to me as he appeared to have plenty of money, the source of which was not apparent.

"Certain of my brother's old records are now at my home at 1515 Whitcombe Street, Des Plaines, Illinois, where he left them a number of years ago. Our mother is presently residing with me at that address and EDWIN PAUL RICHTER occasionally comes out to visit her, although usually on his visit they talk together behind closed doors, and I have not had any discussions with him regarding his work or his religious beliefs for some time. In fact, I have only talked with him two or three times in the past two or three years. About a year ago, my brother was the subject of a smear campaign conducted by the Chicago Times, regarding his association with the George Washington's Bodyguards. About that time some of my brother's records disappeared from his office on Washington Street but I never heard my brother express any suspicions as to who may have taken the records. As far as I know, my brother has never destroyed any of his business records. He has kept good records, being his own bookkeeper.

"I know very little regarding the associations of my brother except that I have been introduced to a Mr. HEDLER who I know to be a minister and I was also once introduced to a Mr. BROWN, who I understood was an attorney. There were also a number of persons associated with my brother to whom I was introduced but I cannot remember their names at the present time. My brother has invited me to a number of the meetings of his various groups, and I have participated in a few of these and on one occasion spoke, expressing my ideas on the organization, but I have tried to remain aloof from my brother's activities in that they are of such a nature that my position would not be furthered by my association in them and for the further reason that I do not agree with my brother on religious issues in that I am a faithful member of the Lutheran Church from which my brother has completely alienated himself. I do not know of any Christian school or college which my brother has founded or organized or been an executive of, and I do not know whether my brother has qualified himself to be the executive of such a school. I do know that on one occasion my brother was asked

to perform a marriage ceremony but he referred the couple to someone else; the reason for this I do not know. I firmly believe that my brother is a loyal American and I believe that he would bear arms for this country, although my brother is approaching sixty years of age and is partially disabled in that he has a wrist injury which he suffered as a child.

"As to EDWIN PAUL RICHTER's religious and political beliefs, I personally cannot see the logic of them and I believe that he is confused in his reasonings on these subjects. I would like to see my brother obtain some work in a non-combatant capacity which would allow him to earn his livelihood.

"I have read the above three typewritten pages and the contents of the same are true and correct so far as my memory and recollection serve me.

" (SIGNED) VICTOR W. RICHTER

"Witnessed:

JOSEPH W. KRIOFSKE
DENNIS F. McMAHON, JR. "

It is noted by the Agents that Mr. VICTOR RICHTER was rather vague in some of his answers and as he made the statement that "blood is thicker than water", it is believed by Agent that he may not have been giving all the information that he may have regarding his brother, EDWIN PAUL RICHTER.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents RALPH F. McRAY and P. V. ROBE.

In view of the fact that MANUEL J. DIAZ was listed as one of the ministers of the Allied Christian Management Army and also as a minister of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church III, he was interviewed relative to information he could furnish concerning the activities of E. PAUL RICHTER.

Mr. DIAZ furnished the following information to Special Agents McRAY and ROBE. He stated that he first met RICHTER at a meeting of the "Citizens, Keep America Out of War Committee" and that as a result of this meeting came in contact with the various organizations headed by RICHTER. At this time RICHTER was mainly interested in the American Rangers which according to RICHTER was an organization to combat insurrection in the United States in case there was a Communist uprising in this country.

RICHTER also showed DIAZ many credentials and photostatic copies which indicated that he was a very important man and that he had held a high commission in the United States Army in the last World War. Thinking RICHTER was very sincere in all of his representations DIAZ joined his group.

Mr. DIAZ furnished the following voluntary signed statement to Special Agents McRAY and ROBE:

"8-14-42

I, MANUEL J. DIAZ make the following voluntary statement to RALPH F. McRAY and P. V. ROBE who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement without any threats or promises having been made to me knowing the same may be used in a court of law.

I first met E. PAUL RICHTER at a meeting conducted by WILLIAM J. GRACE at the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee. RICHTER gave me his card and told me he had a building on Mohawk Street. I became interested in RICHTER because he showed me many credentials which reflected that he had a commission in the Army when in the first World War. He also had photostatic copies of various letters of recommendation from big men. Told me of saving the airport in Detroit and many similar stories.

After attending several meetings of the American Rangers, RICHTER ask me to study the Ministry at the Christian Ministry College. I did this and went to school about once a week and sometimes twice a week. This school was conducted by RICHTER only, and he was the only teacher. We had no text books to study. RICHTER would give us some questions and answers to study and we were supposed to answer them the following week. I attended this school for six or seven months and was ordained a minister by E. PAUL RICHTER. I was not given any credentials to show I was a minister. I have never given any sermons and was not assigned a church. I was supposed to be the minister of the Christ Evangelical Church Lutheran Church the Third, but I was never given a church. I believe I was ordained in August or September of 1941 at the Morrison Hotel. There were about ten people in attendance. I read several passages from the Bible and RICHTER then proclaimed me a minister.

I believe that I would be misrepresenting myself if I called myself a minister of religion or if I delivered a sermon, because I do not know enough about the ministry. I do not know what authority RICHTER has to ordain people.

FRED SIMPSON BROWN was usually present at the meetings. There was never any regular congregations and the only persons attending were those going to the school.

I know a WILLIAM WERNECKE who attended the school. To the best of my knowledge WERNECKE started to school in May, 1941. I saw him attend one time. I told RICHTER that if WERNECKE joined I was going to drop out. I knew nothing about WERNECKE, but heard he was a member of the German-American Bund. I don't know whether WERNECKE was ordained or not.

I also received many titles from RICHTER such as Captain, etc. of the American Rangers. I never could figure out the exact purpose of the Rangers. I resigned from RICHTER'S organization approximately one year ago.

RICHTER said that the purpose of the American Rangers was to quell insurrection if this country ever had such insurrection. His main thought was fighting the Communist.

I dropped out of Richters organization because there was nothing to it and RICHTER seems to be a dreamer. I contributed about \$100 to RICHTER to start the Co-operative stores in the Consumers

Co*Operative Association.

I have read the above and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

MANUEL J. DIAZ

RALPH F. McCAY
Special Agent, FBI
Chicago, Ill.

P. V. ROBE, F.B.I.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents P. V. ROBE and RALPH F. McCAY under date of 8-14-42. Miss GIOVANNATTI, Clerk, Selective Service Board 141, 510 N. Dearborn furnished the SS Occupational Questionnaire dated 8-3-42 and registration card, as having been completed by E. PAUL MANUEL RICHTER.

The following information was obtained from a review of this Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire and registration card.

Subject was born 1-1-1888 and is presently residing at 721 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago. Under Section 18 of the above mentioned questionnaire subject indicated that he is presently employed as an administrative priest and has been in such capacity since 1916 and is also employed as an executive bishop since 1925. He advised that his general duties are of a general administrative nature for the Episcopate and the Confederation Conference, Allied Christian Management Army; head of the Educational Field, examining executives, priests, trustees; instructing and training leaders for consumers; Self Help and other welfare and religious education and church service in practical, useful application to daily life. Subject indicated that his present employment is the Episcopal Evangelical Church i.e. Allied Christian Management Army, a religious corporation which is located at 82 W. Washington Street, Chicago. He indicated that he understands several major industries and is employed as an administrator and bishop by the Allied Christian Management Army. Subject advised that he is best suited for the rebuilding of near failures and the rehabilitation of men and industries and that he has had experience in this type of work for the past 29 years. The subject gave as the reasons for his being best fitted in the above mentioned type of work as his past experience in training men and reorganizing out of confusion.

He further indicated that he had had experience during war time as the chief of training infantry and some aviation. He further indicated that at one time he had over 5,000 troops and later 105,000.

Under section 28 subject indicated that he was next best fitted for the job of aiding consumers, farmers and self help in which capacity he has over 15 years experience. Under section 32, the subject indicated that he has had experience in the following occupational training; accountant, administrative official, architect, budget analysis, economist, engineer (aeronautical) engineer (industrial) engineer (mechanical), historian, lawyer, personnel manager, social worker, sociology, Statistician, priest, minister of the Episcopal Evangelical Church under Section 34. The subject indicated that he had been employed or had experience in the following occupations: airplane fabric worker, 1915-1919 and from 1924-30, airplane mechanic, airplane pilot, airplane wood worker (10 years); airport control operator, architect, aircraft assembler (10 years) electrical equipment assembler, instrument assembler, machinery assembler, automobile mechanic, boat builder, cement finisher, airplane designer, draftsman, drill press operator, dynamic balancer, electrician, professional engineer, construction estimator, farmer, farm machinery repair man, factory foreman, inspector, instrument repair man, lathe operator, machinist, model maker, parachute repair man, pattern maker, personnel man, deputy sheriff, airplane rigger, sheet metal worker, traces drafting, wood working machine operator. The subject further indicated that he had training in instruction of military and consumers and organizing the consumers and farmers model coops. The following description of the subject was obtained from a review of the registration card:

Born:	1-1-36
Place of birth:	Chicago, Illinois
Height:	5'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight:	140 lbs.
Eyes:	brown
Hair:	gray
Complexion:	light
Race:	white
Residence:	721 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago
Last address:	82 W. Washington Street, room 523

Person who will always know
address:

Mrs. IDA RICHTER
1515 Whitcomb Ave.
Des Plaines, Illinois

Selective Service Serial Number: U 2946
Date of Registration: 4-27-42
Registrar: EVELYN N. THOMAS

Efforts to locate Mr. H. G. HEDLER at Tinley Park, Illinois were made with negative results, it being noted that HEDLER who was formerly a close associate of subjects and his name appears on the letterheads of the ACMA. However, it was ascertained that HEDLER is presently residing at the Nawaygo Inn, Nawaygo, Michigan. Accordingly, a teletype was forwarded to the Grand Rapids office requesting that HEDLER be interviewed relative to all knowledge in his possession concerning RICHTER and his organizations.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents U. H. FRUTKIN and H. R. McPHAIL on August 15, 1942.

MARGUERITE HALLER, now known as Mrs. MARGUERITE VOSS, wife of RUDOLPH VOSS, residing at 855 North Damen Avenue, Chicago, telephone Armitage 7645, was interviewed at her home and furnished the following voluntary signed statement, in the presence of the forementioned agents:

"I, MARGUERITE VOSS, maiden name HALLER, 855 N. Damen, Chicago, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents LEO H. FRUTKIN and H. R. McPHAIL of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises or threats have been made to me.

"I was born Oct. 8, 1894, in Stuttgart, Germany, arrived in N. Y. 1923 and was naturalized in Chgo., Ill., May 3, 1928. I became associated with EDWIN PAUL RICHTER about 10 years ago when he met me where I worked and told me he was going to start consumers' stores. I was employed by an attorney for the German Consulate whose name was MANNHARDT von HELMOLT; address was 7 S. Dearborn or 77 W. Washington. I started writing letters for RICHTER regarding meetings of RICHTER's American Rangers and consumers' stores. RICHTER never opened a consumers' store except the Rodi Masters Products, Ltd., which is a store owned by RODRIQUEZ in Davenport, Iowa. I have been in that store. I bought kitchen furniture through a catalogue from RODRIQUEZ. I signed checks for RICHTER's church, the Allied Christian Management Army, Incorporated, which was started by RICHTER about two years ago. I never met anyone named EARLE PAUL RIDGWAY and don't know who he is. I never met PHILLIP RICHARDS and don't know who he is. I don't know of any one named EMMANUEL RICH, PATRICK RYAN, ROBERT RIDER, or ROBERT HOOD. I have attended about three or four church meetings some at the La Salle Hotel and some at 82 W. Washington St., room 523. I heard of the Christian Ministry College only because I read the name once in a letter of RICHTER's. I never saw it operate. I don't know anyone who is a student of it or anyone who teaches in it or where it meets or who its officers are. I don't know if it actually exists. I heard RICHTER saw several times he had a class in an Air Commerce Military Academy which he was teaching occasionally. I don't know who was in the Academy. I signed checks for RICHTER for rent and telephone bills, etc. I gave RICHTER little by little a total of about one thousand dollars for various bills and expenses of RICHTER and his organizations which I consider an investment. I don't know the names of all his organizations. I have not been in close touch with RICHTER's business in past 3 or 4 months but I still see RICHTER. I have not been introduced to WERNECKE but I saw his name in checks of RICHTER's organization. I don't know if he is a minister. I don't know if RICHTER is a minister. I have no

records or correspondence of RICHTER's organization in my home.

"I have read the foregoing statement of three pages and state it is the truth."

/s/ MARGUERITE VOSS

Witnessed: IEO H. FRUTKIN Special Agent, FBI, Chicago, Ill.
HUGH R. McPHAIL, Special Agent, FBI, Chicago, Ill."

It might be noted that MARGUERITE VOSS was extremely reluctant to give any coherent statement regarding RICHTER and his organizations, claiming throughout the interview that she did not know or did not remember. MARGUERITE VOSS also interjected the remark several times that she was just being picked on because she was of German birth. Mrs. VOSS repeatedly insisted that RICHTER was honest and a loyal American. She stated that RICHTER made a speech once before the German American Bund and in the speech told the Bund that it should be loyal to America, or words to that effect.

Mrs. VOSS also advised that her husband, RUDOLPH, is a German alien and is employed as a cashier at the Atlantic Hotel in Chicago.

MARGUERITE VOSS executed a waiver of search to the aforementioned special agents and a search of her premises was made with negative results.

It was observed that MARGUERITE VOSS had an Underwood typewriter, serial 615552-12. Special Agent HUGH R. McPHAIL obtained typewriter specimens which are being retained in the files of the Chicago Field Division for future reference.

Examination of additional photographic records of the Allied Christian Management Army, Inc., 82 West Washington, made available by a very confidential source to Special Agents L. H. FRUTKIN, W. L. BROCK, D. F. MC MAHON and S. B. BLASKEY reflects the following receipts for monies received:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Amount</u>
January 17, 1941	Rev. Wm. Wernecke	\$5.00
(The receipt for this sum was signed by E. B. MANN, Treasurer and by E. P. RICHTER on behalf of the Lutheran Community Consumers Councils and was a general extension fund notation)		
January 31, 1941	Rv. William Wernecke	\$2.50
(Receipt was signed by E. B. MANN, Treasurer and E. P. RICHTER, Trustee on behalf of the Lutheran Consumers Councils ACMA, and was advanced to general extension fund)		
February 23, 1941	Rev. Wm. Wernecke	.25
(This receipt was signed by E. B. MANN, Treasurer and E. P. RICHTER, Trustee, and there was anotation consisting of an advance to the general extension fund)		
April 17, 1941	Rev. Wm. B. Wernecke	\$7.00
(This receipt was signed by E. P. RICHTER, Trustee and consisted of \$1 for years tax contribution to the Allied Christian Management Army and \$6 contribution as an advance to extension)		
June 5, 1941	Wm. Wernecke	\$1.00
(This is an unsigned receipt for the benefit of the Lutheran Community Council and represents a contribution for one years registration as a member)		
December 17, 1941	William Wernecke	\$10.00
(This receipt was signed by EVERETT BROOKSMANN, Treasurer and by E. P. RICHTER, Trustee, for the benefit of the Lutheran Community Consumers Councils and represented a contribution to the general extension fund)		
February 9, 1942	Rev. Wm. Wernecke	\$8.00
(This receipt was signed by E. P. RICHTER, Trustee-Sole ACMA for the benefit of the Evangelical Lutheran Church Fourth ACMA and represented a special loan, one half of which was to be repaid from the collections of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church)		

By letter dated December 5, 1938 EMANUEL RICH, Commander, Jewish United States Citizens Legion, Division of Order of American Rangers, advised WILLIAM D. SALTIEL, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, that he was solicited to build the Jewish United States Citizens Legion from high classed Jewish citizens. RICH stated that they must make the crazy reds among the Jews tone down because they are making trouble for the rest of the Jews. RICH advised SALTIEL that his Commander, PAUL RICHTER, was inviting SALTIEL to assume an outstanding position of great influence in that organization.

It should be noted that the EMANUEL RICH referred to in the foregoing letter is believed to be in fact EDWIN PAUL EMANUEL RICHTER. It seems that in contacting Jewish citizens in an attempt to secure their support of the American Rangers and of its allied organizations, RICHTER assumed the alias of EMANUEL RICH and pretended to be Jewish.

By letter dated December 14, 1939 EMANUEL RICH, Staff Lieutenant and Colonel, invited Colonel NELSON MORRIS, 1659 First National Bank Building, Chicago, to become a Brigadier General Commander of the American Rangers. In this letter EMANUEL RICH stated that he was a World War man from England who, during the World War, had been in the occupation contingent and who had brought back with him as his wife a German-Jewish girl.

A note written in longhand and signed E. RICHTER, First Minister, dated February 3, 1942 is addressed to Rev. Wm. Wernecke. In this note RICHTER advised WERNECKE that WERNECKE should be sure to connect with RICHTER soon inasmuch as there is a most important special job for WERNECKE and when WERNECKE does it right he will have done much to adjust his past absence. RICHTER advised WERNECKE as follows;

"This month - Right now, we have quite a bit to cover. You have credentials. Must count on you to produce (Get donations somewhere) of at least eight dollars and fifty cents before or by Saturday morning early - - Am purposely giving you the smaller amount to collect - Now you are a soldier for Christ - And this assignment is your part of the immediate battle - Next week \$17.50 is called for - So try to get a \$100 in if you can - Be sure, however, to get donations before Saturday of at least \$8.50. Team work."

A signed memo on the letterhead of Allied Christian Management Army dated July 11, 1941 was addressed to Governor DWIGHT GREEN. This memorandum recommended that the Governor appoint (M. Rv. EDWIN PAUL) E. RICHTER as a member of the Governor's military staff as a Major General or at least Brigadier General. The memorandum referred to RICHTER's qualifications and many years of experience as a soldier from Private up the grades to Colonel and Acting Brigadier General. It stated that RICHTER was later in command of more than

150,000 "military" intelligence executives over twenty-seven states for many years. It stated that RICHTER was Chief of Staff during the War in charge of training and was in command of more than 5,000 officers and troops to hold down riots.

The memorandum also advised that should need develop for command of the Illinois Home Guard, Commander EDWIN PAUL RICHTER could be assigned temporarily by the Governor in active command.

In a letter dated March 22, 1942 and initialed "E.P.R.", one Mr. R. P. ACMA BOB was advised as follows:

"Monday A.M. we ordain WERNECKE fully as minister. He desired that and worked for it recently. He takes me to Illinois Vigilance Committee dinner Monday eve - so I get a meal that's good."

By letter dated September 28, 1937 and signed J. EDGAR HOOVER, the Bureau advised Mr. E. PAUL RICHTER, General George Washington's Body Guard, 82 West Washington Street, Chicago, as follows:

"Upon my return to Washington, I found your letter of September 22, 1937 with reference to the organization of the American Rangers. I appreciate very much your writing me. However, I must advise that because of departmental policy, it will not be possible for me to accept the office of CHIEF ADVISOR which your organization so kindly bestowed upon me."

"I shall bear in mind your desire for a conference when I am next in Chicago."

By letter dated October 11, 1937 signed J. EDGAR HOOVER, the Bureau advised Mr. RICHTER:

"Upon my return to Washington, your letter of September 27, 1937 requesting permission to reprint excerpts from my articles appearing in 'This Week' magazine, has been received."

"It will be agreeable to me for you to use this material with proper reference being made to the source. However, these articles are published by the magazine 'This Week' and permission to use excerpts from them should be obtained from Mrs. WILLIAM BROWN MELONEY, editor of that publication, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City."

By letter dated December 20, 1937, signed J. EDGAR HOOVER, the Bureau advised Mr. E. PAUL RICHTER, Executive Commander, American Rangers, 82 West Washington

Street, Chicago, as follows:

"Upon my return to Washington, my attention was called to your letter of December 2, 1937."

"I appreciate the desire of the American Rangers to cooperate to the fullest with the F.B.I. in the program which you have undertaken."

"I have noted your suggestion that officials of this Bureau might be available to act as instructors for your organization, but regret to advise that there are not available representatives of the F.B.I. whom I can designate to serve as teachers or instructors for the RANGER LEADERS."

The records of the American Rangers, Inc., disclosed an application for travel for aliens of enemy nationalities in the name of ~~VITALE RODRIQUEZ~~, which contained the following information:

NATIONALITY	Italian- American
BORN	March 1, 1884
BIRTHPLACE	Castronovo, Italy
HOME ADDRESS	1939 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, 3rd floor
TELEPHONE	Spaulding 1497
BUSINESS ADDRESS	Room 523, 82 W. Washington St.
TELEPHONE NUMBER	Dearborn 0245
EMPLOYER'S NAME	Consumers National ACMA Community Council and Lutheran Community Consumers Councils, etc.
ALIEN REGISTRATION NO.	5398961
ALIEN CERTIFICATE OF IDENTIFICATION NO.	929215

The record reflected that RODRIQUEZ proposed to make a trip to Moline, East Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, Iowa. The persons to be visited were indicated as customers. The means of transportation was automobile. RODRIQUEZ indicated that his intended date of departure was March 12 or March 13, 1942.

Attached to the record was a letter addressed to J. ALBERT WOHL, United States District Attorney, Chicago, Illinois signed by PAUL EMANUEL RICHTER, Advisory Board Chairman, Consumers National ACMA Community Council. This letter was countersigned by VITALE RODRIQUEZ. This letter set out that VITALE RODRIQUEZ was employed with the Consumers Councils and described his services as follows:

"Mr. RODRIQUEZ' services are absolutely essential as principal salesman in connection with the Consumers National Community Council, a non-profit organization,

and during the past three years he has conducted most of his selling from Davenport, Iowa, Moline, East Moline and Rock Island, and a serious handicap has developed because he, always obedient to our country's regulations, refused to make his rounds in the Tri-Cities to make necessary collections on time payments as well as making his routine calls on customers - as he is under the impression that he must have a permit. He called at your office and received travel permit forms. It is necessary that he visit these points (Tri-Cities) regularly as he is known and respected by the customers and knows the territory and we have none who could even be broken in for some months."

In this letter RICHTER also indicated that RODRIQUEZ would have to work his territory for five to eight days, which has been his custom.

RICHTER also indicated that RODRIQUEZ since December has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Consumers National ACMA Community Council "which follows the suggestion of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to help church groups to form consumer self-help councils and such groups, and so various church groups also elect to have their divisional councils as the Evangelical, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, etc., all coordinating under the Central National Council in this self-help consumers work."

It should be noted that in his application for certificate of identification, dated February 21, 1942, VITALE RODRIQUEZ, residing at 1939 North Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, indicated that since January 1, 1941 he has been employed by himself at 1939 North Sawyer as one who repairs sewing machines.

It might be noted also that VITALE RODRIQUEZ made no mention in his application for certificate of identification of being employed by or a member of the Board of Directors of the Consumers National ACMA Community Council.

The application for certificate of identification discloses that VITALE RODRIQUEZ has the following description:

AGE	58
BORN	March 1, 1884, Italy
HEIGHT	5' 2"
WEIGHT	150 pounds
EYES	Brown
HAIR	Black
COMPLEXION	Fair
MARITAL STATUS	Married
RELATIVES	NENFA RODRIQUEZ, wife ALFONSO, JOHN, ATTILIO - sons CONCETTA, MARY - daughters ANTONIO, PETE - brothers

Mr. E. H. VICKERS, Clerk of Local Board No. 1, Evanston, Illinois, telephonically advised of the following information submitted by ROLLAND A. PUTT on his occupational questionnaire:

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	348-05-9831
BORN	September 5, 1880
RACE	White
CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Citizen
MARITAL STATUS	Married, no children
EDUCATION	3 years high school, 3 years business school
EMPLOYER	W.P.A.
TITLE	Office manager, Adult Education, Assistant to Supervisor in Charge of Instruction
INDICATED QUALIFIED FOR POSITION OF	Auditor, Price Checker, Building Manager, Personnel work, Administrative official
ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCE	Warehouse Manager, Salesman, Consumers National Mutual Co-op, Director

Miss R. CONWAY, Clerk of Local Board No. 75, 6459 Sheridan Road, Chicago, telephonically advised of the following information submitted by LOUIS DE VRIES on his occupational questionnaire:

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	324-07-7102
BORN	October 27, 1896
RACE	White
CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Citizen
MARITAL STATUS	Married, 2 children under 18
EDUCATION	High school graduate, one year of trade, night or business school, 3 years college
PAST EXPERIENCE	Janitor for 12 years
PRESENT EMPLOYER	John R. O'Connor Corp., 2145 E. 79th St., Chicago
BEST FITTED FOR	Airplane pilot (3 years and 11 months experience, beginning August, 1938) Salesman (2 years, 6 months experience, 1924-1926) Chiropractor

Deputy United States Marshal PRINGLE accompanied by Special Agents L. H. FRUTKIN and P. V. ROBE, served a subpoena duces tecum on ALFRED ANDERSON of the Anderson Brothers Storage & Express Company, 3141 North Sheffield. This subpoena was

served by Deputy Marshal PRINGLE and was directed to RALPH E. SCHUETZ, President of Anderson Brothers and directed SCHUETZ to produce all the correspondence files of the American Rangers.

Mr. WILLIAM E. BUHL, Jr., manager, Anderson Brothers Storage and Express Company, made available all the property of the American Rangers, furnished a signed statement to that effect. Mr. BUHL in the signed statement advised that on May 19, 1938 the Anderson Brothers Express and Storage Company received for the account of MARGARET HALLER the following items: metal cabinet, hand bag, suit case (4) 2 wooden boxes and contents, large wooden box, 8 cartons and contents, one suitcase and contents, and one carton case and contents. This account was endorsed by PAUL E. RICHTER on September 20, 1939 when he took out one suit case. The property bore lot number 4923.

Mr. BUHL further advised in the statement that by letter dated May 7, 1940 EDWIN PAUL RICHTER advised Anderson Brothers that lot number 4923 was the property of the American Rangers, which is incorporated and functions under a Board. This letter was signed by RICHTER as Chairman, Treasurer, Executive Board of Directors.

The above goods were sold at auction on February 16, 1942 for charges due to storage. The Anderson Brothers Storage Company purchased these goods at said auction.

The records of Anderson Brothers Storage Company, which substantiated the information contained in the foregoing statement, have been photostated by the Chicago Field Division and will be retained in the files of this case.

It might be noted that correspondence was received by Anderson Brothers Express and Storage Company in an envelope which bore the following inscription:

"Uncle Sam'. Look After Your Own Business"
"Washington advised NO European Entanglements
and put only AMERICANS ON GUARD"
"REMOVE All Traitors in OUR Capitol"
"AMERICAN RANGERS Believe in these principles
and ARE FIGHTING to compel their observance"

The envelope bore the return address "Geo. Washington's Body Guard, 82 W. Washington Street, Chicago, For No. 1538 Mohawk Street", postmarked October 28, 1940 at Chicago.

It is not certain which one of the aforementioned photostated items was transmitted in instant letter, but it is believed to have been the letter signed by FRANCIS BAKER as Secretary of the American Rangers, dated October 21, 1940 at 1538 Mohawk Street. This letter merely referred to the storage of lot number

4923 and advised that it was hoped that the lot would be removed from the warehouse soon.

The material made available by the Anderson Brothers Storage and Express Company is being digested at the Chicago Field Division for immediate report to the Bureau.

The following portion of the investigation was conducted by Special Agent DENNIS F. MC MAHON.

AT the offices of the Chicago Church Federation, Room 1309 at 77 E. Washington, Chicago, MISS IRMA KROGER, General Office Secretary, was interviewed concerning her knowledge of Christian Ministry College, Christ Evangelical Lutheran IV, A.C.M.A., and the Allied C-M-A Christ Churches I, II, and III.

Inquiries had previously been made by Special Agent (A) JOHN A. LYNCH at the offices of the Chicago Church Federation concerning the same organizations but at that time MISS KROGER had been absent from the city on vacation.

MISS KROGER said that "unfortunately, any man can start a Church", but that as a rule their Federation was rather strict in its recognition of such Churches. She said that as for starting a Lutheran Church, it would have to be started through the Church Extension Board or Committee of one of the four or five Lutheran Synods in the city.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents C. E. PERRIN and R. F. McCAY who contacted the Sheriff's office, Waukegan, Illinois, on July 31, 1942; and it was learned that in Volume V, page 130, of the records there is a record of WILLIAM WERNECKE. This record indicates that WERNECKE was arrested February 10, 1937, near Antioch, Illinois, charged with resisting an officer and threatening to shoot officer. The Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant was JOHN BROGAN, Antioch, Illinois. A description of WERNECKE is set out which agrees with the actual description of WERNECKE. He was discharged on February 10, 1937, before Judge HOYT. The complainant was James WEBB, Constable at Antioch, and the warrant was served by EDWARD ZERSEN.

On the same date the writer interviewed Mr. JAMES WEBB, Antioch, Illinois; and all the information he gave the writer is set out in a signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow:

"Antioch, Illinois
July 31, 1942

"I, JAMES WEBB, make the following voluntary statement to WALTER L. BROCK whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind were made to induce me to make this statement.

"On or about the first of February, 1937, I, in the capacity of constable in Lake County, Illinois, went to the farm belonging to WILLIAM WERNECKE in attachment proceedings. A justice of the peace in Libertyville, Illinois had issued the papers. I do not remember the name of this justice of the peace. As I recall, a man in Libertyville whose name I do not remember had sold some farm machinery to WERNECKE and he had not met the bill. I served the papers on WERNECKE and at the time he had a rifle lying on the table which he would continually pick up and set down.

"On February 10, 1937, I again went to WERNECKE's farm to attach the above-mentioned machinery. At the time I was not armed. When I drove up to the premises WERNECKE was standing in the road and he had a rifle in his hands. WERNECKE then told me that if I put one foot on that G____d____ property he would bore a hole through me.

"I then drove off and telephoned the Sheriff's Office at Waukegan and JOHN BROGAN, Justice of the Peace in Antioch. Mr. BROGAN issued a warrant for WERNECKE's arrest and EDWARD ZERSEN, Deputy Sheriff, served the warrant and took WERNECKE to the County Jail in Waukegan. It was learned that WERNECKE had a large roll of money on his person, so it was arranged for him to pay up on the attachment proceedings.

"WERNECKE was then taken before BROGAN to answer the complaint. I had filed against him for resisting an officer and threatening to shoot. I dismissed this charge and WERNECKE was released.

"On another occasion about one year after the above episode I together with Constable PLANNAGAN went to WERNECKE's farm to attach an automobile. WERNECKE was now living near Millburn, Illinois. At this time no one was home so we took the automobile from the garage. Later I checked and found that the license plates on the automobile did not belong on it. I returned later to see WERNECKE and he told me that this automobile belonged to his mother, so no charges were preferred. The attachment proceedings in this case were before RAY SORENSON, Justice of the Peace.

"I have read the above statement which consists of three pages written in longhand, and it is a true statement of my experience with WILLIAM WERNECKE. I have initialed the first two pages and my signature appears on the third page.

/s/ JAMES WEBB
Constable

WITNESS:

WALTER L. BROCK
SPECIAL AGENT, F.B.I.¹⁰

Mr. JOHN BROGAN, Justice of the Peace, Antioch, Illinois, made available his record of the above case, which indicates that on February 10, 1937, he issued an arrest warrant charging WERNECKE with resisting an officer and threatening to shoot. This warrant was served by EDWARD ZERSEN, Deputy Sheriff, and the subject was released and put up \$250 bond before Justice of the Peace in Waukegan, Illinois. On February 11, 1937, the subject appeared before BROGAN and asked for a continuance, which was granted to February 23, on which date he appeared and at which time JAMES WEBB, the complainant, withdrew the charge and WERNECKE paid court costs of \$7.

With reference to the automobile attachment case, which is set out in the above signed statement, the writer interviewed Mr. Joseph James, Justice of the Peace, Antioch, Illinois, who maintains the records of RAY SORENSON, his predecessor. There was no record in Mr. JAMES' books of this case.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RALPH F. McCAY.

At LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

Under date of July 31, 1942 Mr. JOSEPH YORE was interviewed and advised that he was not acquainted with subject WERNECKE and had seen him only on several occasions. He advised he had never seen any uniform, ammunition, literature, guns or other suspicious articles on the Millburn Hunt Club while said hunt club was leased by the subject but did advise that on one occasion when on the premises he observed a Nazi flag and a picture of HITLER on one of the walls of WERNECKE's living quarters at the Millburn Hunt Club.

Mr. YORE advised that he was acquainted with several of the rumors current in 1939 and 1940 in regard to WERNECKE and his activities at the Millburn Hunt Club but could offer no definite information regarding the subject or his activities. Mr. YORE elaborated and stated that the above mentioned rumors were to the effect that the Millburn Hunt Club, during the time WERNECKE was leasing same was a bund gathering place.

Mr. CARL ANDERSON, Wadsworth, Illinois a former neighbor of subject WERNECKE advised that he had seen WERNECKE while living at Wadsworth, Illinois but that he had never associated with the subject. Mr. ANDERSON was unable to furnish any information in regard to WERNECKE or his activities and advised that to his knowledge no literature had ever been distributed in the neighborhood. However, Mr. ANDERSON stated that a Mr. CHRISTIAN DE YOUNG could possibly furnish some information regarding the subject as he had formerly done odd jobs for WERNECKE while WERNECKE was living at Wadsworth, Illinois. Mr. ANDERSON did advise that on several occasions he noticed a group of ten or fifteen men at WERNECKE's farm at Wadsworth, Illinois on the weekends and that on several occasions they engaged in rifle practice. Mr. ANDERSON was very definite in his assertion that he had never seen a party of men drilling on horseback or had seen uniforms or Nazi propaganda on the Millburn Hunt Club premises.

Mr. WILLIAM DUNCAN, Wadsworth, Illinois who is the credit manager of the Millburn Hunt Club which was formerly leased by the subject advised that he has seen the subject only on one or two occasions and that being in the spring of 1940. Mr. DUNCAN advised that at the time he moved into the Millburn Hunt Club which was in the spring of 1941 that he had seen no literature or other evidence of Nazi sympathies having existed in the past on the property of the Millburn Hunt Club and he was unable to give any information in regard to the subject or his activities while a resident of that Hunt Club.

Mr. ELMER HOUSER, Wadsworth, Illinois advised that he formerly worked for subject WERNECKE on a part-time basis during the summer of 1939 and that

he had never seen any activities on the farm that would indicate un-American activities. However, Mr. HOUSER advised that he was never allowed to come on the farm on Saturday afternoons or Sunday and that his employer would always tell him to return on Monday morning to collect his previous weeks' wages. Mr. HOUSER advised that he had never seen a Nazi flag or picture of HITLER, ammunition, dynamite, guns or a group of men drilling on horseback on the Millburn farm hunt club. However, Mr. HOUSER advised that his sister, MARIA HOUSER who presently is employed by a family by the name of CRUTSBURG at Lake Bluff, Illinois might possibly have additional information in regard to WERNECKE and the activities which took place on the property of the Millburn Hunt Club during the time that WERNECKE leased same as his sister MARIA formerly worked in WERNECKE's living quarters on the Millburn Hunt Club doing housework.

Mr. CHRISTIAN DE YOUNG, Wadsworth, Illinois advised that he was formerly employed by WERNECKE on a part-time basis while WERNECKE leased the Millburn Hunt Club at Wadsworth, Illinois. Mr. DeYOUNG advised that on several occasions he had seen a picture of HITLER and some kind of a flag, he could not verify or specify as to the nationality represented by instant flag on the wall of the living quarters occupied by subject at the Millburn Hunt Club. Mr. DeYOUNG advised that he had not seen any large number of guns on the property and had seen only several pistols and several rifles which were used by subject WERNECKE for target practice. Mr. DeYOUNG advised that he had never seen a group of men riding horses in drill formation and that he had never heard a remark that could be construed as detrimental to the United States, made upon the property occupied by WERNECKE. Mr. DeYOUNG advised that on one occasion during 1939 subject WERNECKE attempted to give him, Mr. DeYOUNG, some literature. However, Mr. DeYOUNG advised that he would not accept this literature as he had heard numerous rumors about the neighborhood that the subject was active in pro-German circles and that he took it for granted that instant literature was pro-German.

Mr. JOSEPH JASPER, Wadsworth, Illinois was interviewed under date of August 3, 1942 with negative result. Mr. JASPER was unable to give any information whatever in regard to the subject or his activities and advised that he had spoken to the subject only on several occasions and had never noticed any indication that subversive activities may have been occurring on the Millburn Hunt Club property during the time that subject WERNECKE leased same. However, Mr. JASPER advised that Mr. S. T. PORTER, former manager of the Mill Creek Hunt Club and former partner in the ownership of the Millburn Hunt Club had engaged in an argument with the subject WERNECKE during the summer of 1939 concerning the weighing of hay on the property of the Millburn Hunt Club. Mr. JASPER advised that WERNECKE had refused to allow

the farmers in the vicinity to weigh their hay at the large scales on the Millburn Hunt Club as had been the custom in the past and that Mr. PORTER endeavored to obtain permission from WERNECKE for the farmers to weight their hay on the premises. Mr. JASPER advised that an argument ensued but that he did not know the outcome of the argument except that Mr. PORTER advised that he would have nothing to do with WERNECKE in the future. Mr. JASPER stated that Mr. PORTER is presently an ensign in the United States Navy and is stationed at the Panama Canal Zone, and his wife is presently residing at Dellaplain, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM H. POPE, Wadsworth, Illinois, former neighbors of WERNECKE were interviewed under date of July 31, 1942 with negative results. Mr. and Mrs. POPE were unable to give any information in regard to WERNECKE or his activities while leasing the Millburn Hunt Club except to state that usually on Sunday afternoon a group of ten to twelve men would gather at the hunt club and have rifle practice. Mr. and Mrs. POPE advised that this rifle practice consisted of shooting rifles at a target set up on the property. Mr. and Mrs. POPE were questioned further but were unable to give any other information in regard to the activities on the Millburn Hunt Club.

All leads in this case have been considered expeditious and, therefore, same have been covered by means of teletype, therefore no leads are being set out in this report and no copies of reports are being designated for offices covering leads.

P E N D I N G

August 8, 1942

RGF:MLO

Call: 11:15 a.m.

Dictated: 1:45 p.m., 8-10-42

MR. D. H. LADD

At this time, the writer advised Special Agent E. C. Dixon, who was acting in the absence of SAC Johnson of Chicago, that authority had been granted by the Attorney General for the establishment of the following technical surveillances:

Otto Donath
(William O. Bernicke)
629 Webster Street, Chicago, Illinois

Chicago, Illinois

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Allied Christian Management Army, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

Agent Dixon was advised that the Bureau should be informed as soon as installation has been completed on each of these surveillances and that the ordinary weekly reports should be submitted to the Bureau in letter form. He was also advised to make an immediate check to ascertain that all technical surveillances operated by the Chicago Office are being properly handled and the regular weekly letters submitted to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

E. G. Fitch

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Foxworth _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Carson _____
Drayton _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Hendon _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____

EO AUG 27 1942

RECORDED

INITIALS OF OFFICIAL

61-8118-58	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 17 1942	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	FILE

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-7211-58

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:NTE:AK

146-7-4219

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: William Bernard Wernecke
Selective Service Act

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

Reference is made to your memorandum dated August 7, 1942, with its enclosure, in the above entitled case.

There is transmitted herewith for your information, a copy of a letter dated August 10, 1942, to the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois concerning this case.

The United States Attorney has advised the Criminal Division that he desires to secure the testimony of certain witnesses before the Grand Jury on August 13, 1942, prior to Wernecke's arrest. However, he states that he will request the Bureau to apprehend Wernecke as soon as he has obtained this testimony. It is therefore requested that your agents consult with the United States Attorney relative to the subject's apprehension.

Respectfully,

Wendell Berge
WENDELL BERGE
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure
No. 127751



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146-7-4219

August 10, 1942

J. Albert Koll, Esq.
United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Koll:

Re: William Bernard Kernecke
Selective Service Act

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Earl Kirch dated August 1, 1942, at Chicago, and to your telephone conversation with Mr. McInerney and Mr. Elliff of the Criminal Division today concerning the above entitled case.

There is enclosed herewith for your information a copy of a memorandum dated August 7, 1942, from the Bureau requesting to be advised as to whether the prosecution of this subject would be authorized.

The Department has no objection to the prosecution of Kernecke under the Selective Service Act even though it may be necessary in such prosecution to question the good faith of the religious sect of which he claims to be a minister.

The investigative report discloses that in his questionnaire Kernecke stated that he had attended the Moody Bible Institute for one year, that he was ordained as a minister of religion on April 27, 1941, that he customarily serves as a minister, that he is attending the Moody Bible Institute, that he was conscientiously opposed to military service by reason of his religious training and belief and that he believed that his induction should be deferred because he was an ordained minister and a theological student. The investigative report further discloses that on November 1, 1940, Kernecke arranged to take a correspondence course

ENCLOSURE

61-8118-59

at Moody Bible Institute, that on March 13, 1941, Kernecke submitted his only lesson to the Moody Bible Institute, that on April 24, 1941, Kernecke applied for a course of study at Moody Bible Institute, that on April 30, 1941, Kernecke was supposed to start his course of study at Moody Bible Institute, that Kernecke at no time actually started such course, and that Kernecke has had no further connections with Moody Bible Institute other than as set forth above.

It appears that Kernecke violated Section 11 of the Selective Service Act by making a false statement in his questionnaire that he had attended Moody Bible Institute for one year. It also appears that Kernecke violated said Section 11 by knowingly failing to advise his local board of a change in his status. The second charge is based upon the fact that in his questionnaire he stated that he was attending Moody Bible Institute on May 12, 1941, but he never advised his board that he ceased attending.

You might want to consider the advisability of a count in the indictment charging Kernecke with evasion of service in the land or naval forces which count would be based upon his act of getting himself ordained as a minister on April 27, 1941, not in good faith but for the sole purpose of securing exemption from the draft. There could be a separate count based upon his false statement as to his having attended Moody Bible Institute for one year and an additional count based upon his failure to notify his board that he had ceased to attend the Moody Bible Institute.

Your attention is called to the fact that further investigation may disclose that Kernecke took nitroglycerin prior to having the cardiograph record taken which he submitted to his local board.

The investigative report does not disclose the time and place of the subject's registration under the Selective Service Act. This should be determined especially in view of the fact that his mother is alleged to have stated that he went to Canada to avoid registration.

It is believed that Edward A. Schoenborn should be interviewed since Kernecke subscribed and swore to his questionnaire before Schoenborn. /D

The statements of George R. Brown to the effect that Kernerke told Brown that he was trying to evade service are, of course, important. Brown should be reinterviewed in order to determine the exact time, place and surrounding circumstances of these statements by Kernerke to Brown. It may become important to show by independent evidence that Brown and Kernerke actually were together on these occasions.

The Bureau has advised us that the early apprehension of Kernerke is desirable, especially in view of the fact that he is alleged to have threatened to shoot one of the witnesses in this case. We have informed the Bureau that you intend to call certain witnesses before the Grand Jury on August 13, 1942, in order to secure their testimony under oath and that you intend to authorize the apprehension of Kernerke immediately thereafter.

It will be appreciated if you keep the Criminal Division advised of the developments in this case.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

KENDALL LEEGE
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure
No. 127750

AUG 14 1942

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FBI CHICAGO

AUGUST 14, 1942

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DIRECTOR

LOAD. GEORGE JOHN DASCH, WAS, WILLIAM WERNECKE, WAS - SABOTAGE SELECTIVE SERVICE. FRED SIMPSON/BROWN ALLEGED BISHOP OF ALLIED CHRISTIAN MANAGEMENT ARMY STATES HE HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH THAT ORGANIZATION FOR SIX YEARS - HAS NEVER HEARD OF CHRISTIAN MINISTRY COLLEGE OR ANY OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH ACMA. STATES HE IS A BISHOP WHO NEVER WAS ORDAINED AS SUCH AND HAS NEVER EXERCISED ANY AUTHORITY AS CU. STATES HE NEVER ORDAINED WERNECKE, IT BEING NOTED WERNECKE CLAIMED THIS IN SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE AND AS FAR AS BROWN KNOWS WERNECKE NEVER ORDAINED. STATES THE CHURCH WAS ORGANIZED EARLY IN NINETEEN FORTY-ONE AND SINCE THAT TIME HAS HAD ONLY FOUR CHURCH SERVICES. THE LAST ONE BEING JULY TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, WHEN WERNECKE READ OPENING STATEMENTS. MANUEL J. DIAZ, FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH E. PAUL RICHTER, STATES ATTENDED A SCHOOL OF MINISTRY RUN BY RICHTER AND BECAME ORDAINED MINISTER. ATTENDED SCHOOL TWICE WEEKLY, HAD NO TEXT BOOKS OR EXAMINATIONS AT END OF APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS WAS ORDAINED BY RICHTER. DIAZ FEELS HE WOULD BE IMPOSTOR IF HE REPRESENTED HIMSELF TO BE A MINISTER. STATES PURPOSE OF AMERICAN RANGERS WAS TO TRAIN MEN TO FIGHT ANY INSURRECTION IN THIS COUNTRY. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT RICHTER CONSPIRED WITH REVEREND ALBERT PUTT TO DESTROY PART OF RECORDS OF ACMA. THESE RECORDS RECOVERED AND SIGNED STATEMENT OBTAINED FROM PUTT ACKNOWLEDGING THE CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY THES RECORDS. ALSO ADVISES HE IS NOT ACTUALLY AN ORDAINED MINISTER AND NEVER ATTENDED CHRISTIAN MINISTRY COLLEGE.

JOHNSON

END

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **25-5976**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 8/12/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/20-31- 8/1-11/42	REPORT MADE BY EARL HIRSH <div style="text-align: right;">EH:GLK</div>
TITLE WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, with aliases; William Wernyke; William L. Wernecke; Rev. William Wernecke; "Hitler"; Arthur Morgan			CHARACTER OF CASE SELECTIVE SERVICE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Source of Information made available photographic copies of records pertaining to Allied Christian Management Army, which reflects numerous organizations apparently conceived by EDWIN PAUL RICHTER and having interlocking officers. Records ACMA reflect that RICHTER organized the Rehabilitation Equity Assets, Ltd to protect assets and to make post-war profits; created the ACMA Orthopraxy Academy as a semi-eleemosynary research and educational institute for the correction of bodily deformities by mechanical devices. The officers of both organizations interlock with the officers of the other RICHTER organizations. Checks drawn by ACMA, Inc. and by American Consumers Mutual Association on the Lakeview Trust and Savings Bank, by Allied CMA Christ Church III, by Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church IV, ACMA, on the Cosmopolitan National Bank reflect payments for the benefit of several of RICHTER'S organizations. In addition, one check drawn by ACMA, Inc. payable to MARTIN J. HIGGINS and another drawn by Christ Evangelical Church IV, ACMA, payable to GERALD WINROD.

REFERENCE:

Reports of Earl Hirsh dated at Chicago August 1, 1942 and August 8, 1942.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A. V. Johnson</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - USA, Chicago 7 - Chicago	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">61-18118-61</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">17 AUG 20 1942</div>
	RECORD INDEX FILED

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A confidential source of information made available to the agents of this office information pertaining to the various organizations organized and headed by EDWIN PAUL RICHTER.

The original purpose of obtaining this information was to determine if subject WERNECKE was in fact an ordained minister as he claimed in his Selective Service questionnaire and was actually deferred for that purpose, being placed in classification 4D.

The confidential source of information, upon endeavoring to furnish information as to the background of this organization with a view of obtaining further information on WERNECKE, was in a position and did furnish information on the background of the Allied Christian Management Army showing that practically all of the organizations set out hereinafter are primarily paper organizations.

Efforts were also made by the confidential source of information to obtain information concerning the possible seditious nature of the ACMA and information has been turned over to agents of this office concerning possible seditious data contained in the files of the ACMA. This data is presently being reviewed and information pertaining to same will be made known to the Bureau in the immediate future.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents L. H. FRUTKIN, W. L. BROCK, S. B. BLASKLEY, and D. F. McMAHON:

A review of the photographic copies of the records of the Office of Allied Christian Management Army, 82 West Washington Street, Chicago, EDWIN PAUL D. RICHTER, regent, as furnished by a very confidential source, reflects the existence on paper of many organizations in the so-called ACMA systems. These organizations seem to be a figment of the imagination of their creator, RICHTER.

It might be noted that the records reflect the names of EARL PAUL RIDGEWAY, PHILLIPPS RICHARDS, and EMANUEL RICH, all of which are apparently aliases for RICHTER.

A parent organization in the RICHTER "plan" is apparently the "Allied Christian Management Army, Inc.," otherwise known as "ACMA, Inc." An affidavit

[REDACTED]

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The affidavit [REDACTED]

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It was further indicated that the original name was Allied Churches of Christ to serve as the "Associated Christian Militant Army," and that the name was lawfully changed on November 15, 1925, to Allied Christian Management Army.

The affidavit also recited [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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At a session on September 25, 1938, in Chicago RIDGEWAY appointed F. SIMPSON BROWN recording secretary of the Supreme Council. F. SIMPSON BROWN indicated that he was a duly ordained minister in Christ's service and had more than 13 years ministerial service beginning with his assignment as assistant minister with Christ Church 16, Chicago.

It may be noted that the affidavit [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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As indicated in an amendment to the affidavit of incorporation, dated [REDACTED]

By written declaration, dated April 14, 1942, RICHTER advised that in the event of his death the following members of the Supreme Council of the Allied Christian Management Army, Inc., at once and without any losses or procedure would inherit automatically RICHTER'S authority as regent and trustee—sole:

1. Rt. Rev. FRED SIMPSON BROWN would become Acting Regent to function with and as chairman of the
2. Special board of executive trustees, consisting of
 - A. Bishop FRED SIMPSON BROWN as chairman
 - B. Chaplain EDWARD CAMERON LINDSAY, secretary
 - C. Sr. Deacon ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT, Vice-Chairman, Associate Secretary
 - D. Sr. Deacon VITALA RODRIGUEZ

The foregoing persons would call a regular session of the Supreme Council to select a regent or to confirm the election of FRED SIMPSON BROWN.

A memorandum was attached to the declaration indicating that the members of the Supreme Council, Allied Christian Management Army, Inc., were:

EDWIN PAUL E. RICHTER—regent
Rt. Rev. FRED SIMPSON BROWN, recorder
ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT, Senior Deacon
E. C. LINDSAY, Chaplain
V. RODRIGUEZ, senior deacon

JUSTUS CHANCELLOR, senior counsellor
CHARLES H. NEEDLER, bishop (Florida)
HORACE A. WANGSTON, Joliet, Illinois

Associate members:

General PATRICK RYAN, New York East
Colonel JAMES STUART, South America
Lt. Col. R. WOOD II, Mexico

Auxiliary members:

Reverend MARTIN CARLSON
Reverend M. J. DIAZ
Reverend WILLIAM WILHECKE

A leaflet reflected that "ACMA" is the national economic emancipation movement that works; is the result of more than 25 years of actual tests; gives the highest possible security for invested money; gives greatest consistent profit and highest security; has no stock you buy or sell; is a mutual system; means permanent jobs for Americans first; means reduced living costs and a refund of excess profits.

A list of organizations which profess to be members of a "National American Citizens Military Association" follows. It might be noted that the American Citizens Military Association was described as being a "confederation" (not amalgamation) of true American bodies to defend our independence and constitutional republic against all enemies within or without. Its member organizations are:

1. American Rangers
2. Gen. George Washington's Body Guard
3. War Veterans Councils
4. Air Commerce Reserve
5. Civil Air Corps
6. Allied Christian Management Army
7. Christian Home Defense Rangers
8. American Commercial Men's Alliance
9. Farmers American Co-op Managers Alliance
10. American Consumers Mutual Association
11. Consumers National ACMA Community Council
(Central) Community Councils—ACMA
12. American Craftsmans Mutual Alliance
13. Hebrew Defense Legion

14. Volunteer American Vigilants
15. Robinhood Councils
16. Lutheran Muehlenberg Legion League
17. Argentine Consumers Mutual Alliance

It should be noted that a number of the foregoing organizations have the initials A. C. M. A.

Additional organizations created by RICHTER are as follows:

1. Order of Billers of Business
2. Air Commerce Military Academy
3. Rodi Master Products, Ltd.
4. Christian American Safety Commission
5. American Civic-Management Academy
6. Christian Ministry College
7. Rehabilitation Equity Assets, Ltd.
8. Consumers and Farmers Exchange, Ltd.
9. Lutheran Consumers Community Councils
10. Allied CMA Christ Church I, Inc.
11. Allied CMA Christ Church II, Inc.
12. Allied CMA Christ Church III, Inc.
13. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church Fourth ACMA, Inc.
14. American ACMA University
15. Builders of Business Air Commerce Council
16. Builders of Business Hi-way Service
17. Builders of Business International
18. Associated Builders of Business

Records, dated February 20, 1940, reflect that the American Commercial Mens Alliance, which is frequently referred to by the initials ACMA, allegedly had its origin officially in 1916 with a group of successful sales and advertising executives which constituted the first board of directors of this "Mutual Service and Fraternal Protective Association." They dedicated themselves to stabilize business, raise selling standards and to eliminate the "wild-cat" promoter. They financed and sponsored a "powerful intelligent service" for their own protection inasmuch as favoritism instead of fidelity and service and fitness was too often the measure of reward to loyal sales and advertising executives. Through a fact finding system, employers were catalogued as to their policy of honesty with their own sales staff.

Since then, "ACMA councils" have also protected firm members from unreliable "Salesmen gyps" and also aided its "Hi-Standard" sales--creators--

members from being "used" by unlawful and illegal schemers and operators.

In the past years, ACMA councils have greatly stabilized business and increased profits of employers under the sound and successful EDWIN PAUL E. RICHTER "ACMA mutual employer-salesmen live under mutual system and profit-sharing on products and service."

"ACMA councils" also known as American Commercial Mens Alliance have also sponsored a number of so-called timely and needed good will movements such as the Air Commerce Reserve International Division, 1925.

Minutes of the Supreme Council, Executive Board of Trustees, of American Commercial Mens Alliance, dated January 3, 1942, reflect that the Supreme Council members are the order of Builders of Business, abbreviated as BOB. The Supreme Council is also called "ACMA, Inc." The minutes reflected that Rt. Rev. FRED SIMPSON BROWN was chosen co-trustee, succeeding JUSTUS CHANCELLOR, Sr. RICHTER as Supreme Executive Trustee appointed ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT to acting marshal. JUSTUS CHANCELLOR, Sr., was appointed as honorary marshal general and Honorary Council Judge Advocate General for life.

It should be noted that membership in BOB and ACMA are also considered as degrees of importance so that the highest orders in the ACMA system are the "ACMA-BOB" degrees, and the "ACMA Senior Executive Degrees."

A letter, dated August 11, 1942, disclosed the following officers of the American Commercial Mens Association Executive Board:

H. J. DIAZ--executive vice-president
PAUL R. STODDARD--associate director
WILLIAM DREDSKE--Lutheran council president
MARTIN CARLSON--vice-chairman, secretary
EVERETT BROOKS WAIN--chairman, treasurer
FRED SIMPSON BROWN--president
M. HALLER--assistant treasurer

By a memorandum, dated March 25, 1942, RICHTER indicated he had filed with the Lakeview Trust and Savings Bank signature cards reflecting that the following persons were signators on the checking account of the American Commercial Mens Alliance, also known as "ACMA, Inc."

ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT
FRED SIMPSON BROWN
VITALE RODRIGUEZ

EVERETT BROOKS MANN
M. HALLER
E. PAUL EMANUEL RICHTER

RICHTER also advised that all funds for Allied Christian Management Army, Inc., Rehabilitation Equity Assets, Ltd., Consumers and Farmers Exchange, Ltd., Consumers ACMA Community Councils, and Rodi Master Products, Ltd., were to be cleared through the "ACMA, Inc." account at Lakeview Trust and Savings Bank.

RICHTER indicated, however, that all donations of membership contributions, the \$5.00 and \$1.00 Consumer Councils enrollments, were to be deposited in the account of "Allied CMA Christ Church, III, Inc." at the Cosmopolitan National Bank. All enrollments in the Lutheran Consumers Community Councils were to be deposited in the account of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth ACMA, Inc., at Cosmopolitan National Bank of Chicago.

RICHTER indicated the following officers for each of the following churches:

Allied CMA Christ Church III, Inc.

Trustee, FR. PAUL EMANUEL RICHTER
Trustee, President— Rt. Rev. FRED SIMPSON BROWN
Assistant treasurer, E. C. LINDSAY
Trustee, secretary—M. J. DIAZ

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth ACMA, Inc., officers are:

Conference president, Rev. EMANUEL RICHTER
Trustee president, Rev. WILLIAM WERNICKE
Trustee treasurer, EVERETT BROOKS MANN
Vice-President, M. J. DIAZ
Assistant secretary, M. HALLER

It appears that there are four degrees of ACMA—BOB standing.

The first ACMA—BOB degree is the Administrator Trustee Degree. This specializes in general banking management; corporation and municipal financing; and trust estates management. It is divided into a junior and senior degree.

The second ACMA--BOB degree is Conservation Trustee dealing with national taxation plans; international relations; protection of equities and probate courts; and mutual--trust management. This degree is also divided into senior and junior.

The third ACMA--BOB degree is Trustee--General or Executive Trustee, dealing in liquidations, rehabilitations, expert organization, human relations, inheritances, refinancing, international banking. This degree is divided into junior--second and Senior.

The fourth and highest ACMA--BOB degree is Deputy Counsellor dedicated to give true and honest advice.

The Associated Builders of Business was organized as a business protective and social organization of salesmen and business executives because it had become a habit with most business firms to take unfair advantage of their own salesmen.

The Builders of Business International are now recognized by keen, analytical businessmen and women as the most simple, absolutely practical, immediately useable solution of the economic problems in business. It is the logical outgrowth of the world's demand for a practical economic system based upon sound financing principles, responsible intelligent, fair management, and a graduated and equitable distribution of individual income, which increases according to service rendered in one way or another--rather than by the chance of wild speculation or mere crushing of creditors.

PAUL RICHTER was indicated as being national president of the Builders of Business International.

The Builders of Business Hi-Way Service Council was chartered June 5, 1934, at Chicago, by the Supreme Council of Trustees of the Builders of Business International, Inc., for the purpose of training its members in the proper and intelligent control, management, and operation of a mutual chain of automobile garage, service-sales stations on the country "hi-ways". The members can attain degrees of importance in this organization by the payment of fees. There are seven degrees, costing from \$300.00 for the first degree to \$1,200.00 for the sixth degree. The seventh degree is obtained by unwavering loyalty. E. PAUL RICHTER was specified as chairman of the council.

By memorandum, dated December 31, 1941, to February 9, 1942, the following officers or faculty members of the Air Commerce Military Academy were shown:

1. JUSTUS CHANCELLOR, marshal general, retired
2. ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT, acting marshal
3. ARD SHIPSON BROWN, acting brigadier general commander
4. VITALE RODRIGUEZ, acting lieutenant colonel
5. E. C. LINDSAY, captain engineer
6. E. B. BROWN, brevet captain
7. Dr. W. PAUL KOPPE, brevet captain
8. M. J. DIAZ, brevet second lieutenant
9. W. C. SIEGEL, brevet second lieutenant
10. WILLIAM WERIDOKKE, brevet second lieutenant, aide-de-camp to regent

Air Commerce Reserve cards reflect the following officers:

WALTER H. HOYT, chief of personnel
 PAUL RICHTER, chief of training
 J. W. SCHROEDER, adjutant general

By letter, dated October 7, 1940, RICHTER, as President of Air Commerce Military Academy, Inc., (a not for profit organization), addressed to the President of the United States a proposal to produce 10,000 "mosquito" planes of his own design in 90 days for three and one-half million dollars. RICHTER described himself as a pioneer airman and flyer-engineer.

In a memorandum, dated January 25, 1941, the background of the Christian Ministry College was set out. The Christian Ministry College is affiliated with the American Acma University. The Christian Ministry College was founded in 1916 by the Most Reverend Bishop ROBERT HOOD, who came to the United States from Scotland in that year. He enlisted Brigadier General JAMES E. STUART, Area Chief of the United States Postal Secret Service at Chicago, and founded the Allied Churches of Christ Confederation.

In 1925, Most Reverend EDWIN PAUL L. RICHTER was consecrated President of the college, but he did not assume active duties until definitely installed on September 26, 1938. The work of the college was entrusted in July, 1939, to acting bishop EDGAR WOOLHOUSE. The new executive faculty was installed December 29, 1940, on which day the chaplains training course was begun. The theme of the chaplains training course assumes that "the red-anti-Christ forces have succeeded in a bloody revolution in the United States and are destroying churches, as was done in Russia, Spain, Mexico, and elsewhere, and that the anti-Christ traitors in office in our American government have created chaos and true Americans and Christians are being driven about trying to organize defense

and protection and to restore our constitutional republican government under Christian standards as ACLA system makes possible and will surely achieve by the power of God and his Christ."

An affidavit of incorporation subscribed and sworn to by presiding

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A notation at the bottom of the affidavit reflected that it had been

[Redacted]

The following [Redacted] were appointed
on [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

According to affidavit, [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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By report, dated April 15, 1941, FRED SIMPSON BROWN advised RICHTER that the Allied CMA Church III held its first mission service on April 15, 1941, at the Southside Mission Post of Rev. Chaplain F. CARPETTA, 215 East 26th Street, Chicago. (It might be noted that 215 East 26th Street is the address of a store run by CARPETTA.) The chaplains class under the Christian Ministry College and the Air Commerce Military Academy was called to order and instruction by RICHTER was begun " with the student officers functioning as ACMA and later as Christian Home Defense Rangers Staff Officers." The status of the American Rangers, Christian Home Defense Rangers, Washington Body Guards, Christian Commercial Mens Association and the United States Constitution were subjects of instruction.

An affidavit, dated June 26, 1941, reflected that [REDACTED]

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The affidavit was signed [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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An attendant's record, dated June 29, 1941, reflects the names of those present at the services of the Allied CMA Christ Church II at 1536 North Mohawk Street, Chicago. It was stated that the trustees of ACMA Christ Church II met trustees of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church Fourth ACMA. Those indicated as being present were:

E. C. RICHTER
FRED S. BROWN
MARTIN CARLSON
LOUIS De VRIES
P. R. STODDARD
F. S. BAKER
ROLAND A. PUTT

A memorandum of the Allied Christian Management Army, dated July 26, 1942, reflects that, under the auspices of Allied CMA Christ Church I, Inc.,

a mission service was held at LaSalle Hotel at which Reverend WILLIAM WERNICKE of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church Fourth ACMA served as a minister together with FRED S. BROWN.

LUCAS De VRIES was "duly ordained" as a minister during services of Allied CMA Christ Church I, Inc., Chicago, on April 27, 1941, and placed in the status of assistant minister of Christ Church II, Inc.

On a form captioned, "Enlistment in Christian Service--ACMA and CHDR", dated April 17, 1941, WILLIAM WERNICKE signified his desire to become a member of Allied Christian Management Army, Inc. WERNICKE indicated that he was born in Chicago January 21, 1907, and was of Lutheran faith. WERNICKE also signified his desire to be enlisted in the Christian Home Defense Rangers (CHDR).

WILLIAM WERNICKE was "duly ordained" as a minister -- to be known as Reverend FR. (FR. BERNARD WERNICKE) -- during the services of the Allied CMA Christ Church, Chicago, on April 27, 1941, and was assigned to duty as assistant minister of Christ Church II, Inc., Chicago. WERNICKE was referred to as Reverend Chaplain Lieutenant.

By letter, dated April 23, 1941, WERNICKE was advised by RICHTER that he, WERNICKE, had been ordained as a chaplain assistant minister of Allied CMA Christ Church II, Inc., and was directed to continue his studies in the Christian Ministry College and Air Commerce Military Academy.

Memorandum of Allied Christian Management Army, dated May 4, 1941, reflected the following:

Brevet Captain MANUEL J. DIAZ, active minister, Christ Church II
Brevet Jr. Lt. FREDERICK CARPETHA, active minister, Christ Church III
Brevet Jr. Lt. LOUIS De VRIES, assistant minister, Christ Church II
Brevet Jr. Lt. WILLIAM WERNICKE, assistant minister, Christ Church II

A certificate of the State of Illinois reflects that the "Paul Revere and Betsy Ross" Civic Safety Council, 159 North State Street, Chicago, was incorporated on November 29, 1930. Its purpose was "to associate progressive men and women in Chicago and to inspire the youth and non citizen to become dependable citizens like a Paul Revere and a Betsy Ross, and who believe that Chicago is of great worth to the country and nation, and a future national and international center for good influence, progress, and trade so that

Chicago may attract the world's good will, thus bringing business and employment to its citizens." The following persons were listed as directors in 1930:

MARIE REINHART WILLIAMS
ANNIE SARGENT-BENIS
DAISY BARDIN
CLARA BELL NUNT
HENRY BUCHHOLTZ
WILLIAM A. LEONARD
CHARLES H. MEDLER

Undated documents referred to an organization named "Sons of Liberty" as founded by PAUL RICHTER. Its purposes were to be anti-pacifist, to repeal czarist laws, and to take graft out of courts. The membership was to be composed of citizens and non citizens, the non citizens were to be of 3 grades.

First grade, neighbor

Those who cannot speak or read the American language.

Second grade, friend

Those who can make themselves understood and can read the American language.

Third grade, candidate

Those who have been instructed in American citizenship.

The Sons of Liberty appears to have been only in the embryo stage in the mind of its creator.

Bulletin, dated February 14, 1933, indicates that the Washington Body Guard was originally founded by General JAMES E. STUART, Inspector in Charge, United States Post Office, Chicago, in 1925, and was incorporated in Illinois a few years later. Its work was protecting American citizenship rights. Among the officers were:

C. H. MEDLER, president and co-founder
PAUL RICHTER, vice-president — selected by General JAMES E. STUART
as the next in command of the Body Guards

The executive vice-president's office was room 1528 at 160 North LaSalle, Chicago.

Bulletin, dated April 17, 1937, reflected that the American Rangers were founded on April 17, 1937 (apparently by RICHTER) to preserve the sovereign rights of our U. S. A. citizenship as against Communists and Fascists and to preserve, protect, and defend the original constitution of the United States of America. RICHTER pointed out that FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT in his oath of office as President of the United States swore to defend and obey the Constitution for the benefit of the people. RICHTER then asked the rhetorical question, Has he been faithful to that oath? RICHTER then answered his own question and said, "If he has not, then he should be impeached or should turn about and be a public servant and not dream about asking congress for dictatorial powers contrary to the principles of true Americanism." RICHTER opposed the money system, monopolies, employment of aliens in industry, and legislators controlled by international bankers. RICHTER pledged the American Rangers to clean out racketeers, help honest labor leaders, get rid of lawyer criminals, and to support J. EDGAR HOOVER.

The American Rangers had the following officers in 1940:

LOWIN PAUL E. RICHTER, executive general commander
JUSTUS CHANCELLOR, SR., national president
CHARLES H. HEDLER, national vice-president
HELEN MCCARTHY, associated national vice-president
FRANCIS BAKER, associated vice-president, secretary
D. L. JOHN H. SEQUER, national counsellor
HARRY BROWN, national council delegate
EARL LORENTZ, business secretary
H. HALLER, personnel
Mrs. M. L. FULLER, district director
WILBUR A. MCKEAN, engineer
ROLAND ALBERT PUTT, executive board chairman

An honor roll reflected the following names:

General JAMES B. STUART—founder of Washington Body Guard
Senator WILLIAM B. BORAH, silent national general commander
Major General PHILLIPS RICHARDS—intelligence

The following officers were specified on March 24, 1940, for Chicago area:

JUSTUS CHANCELLOR, SR., acting marshal
ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT, acting chief general commander
PATRICK RYAN, acting brigadier general commander
FRANCIS BAKER, acting colonel
Rev. EDGAR WOOLHOUSE, acting Lt. Colonel
EVERETT BROOKS MANN, staff major
MARGUERITE WALLER, staff major, intelligence
FRED STIMPSON BROWN, staff major
ROBERT HOOD, Lt. Colonel, aide-de-camp to RICHTER

On February 20, 1942, the following were elected directors of the American Rangers:

EDWIN PAUL E. RICHTER
JUSTUS CHANCELLOR, SR.
FRED STIMPSON BROWN
DR. WILLIAM PAUL KOPPE
EDWARD CARLETON LINDSAY
EVERETT BROOKS MANN
HARRY BROWN

RICHTER adopted as instruction text for American Rangers and the George Washington Body Guard, J. EDGAR HOOVER's article in the "This Week" magazine April 23, 1938, entitled "You are a victim of Crime, and You will continue to be until you do something about it".

By letter dated April 6, 1938, RICHTER thanked Capt. BERZER, Custodian, 132nd Infantry Armory, 2653 West Madison Street, for reserving a drill floor for the American Rangers Division of the Washington Body Guard.

By communication dated March 22, 1941, RICHTER advised ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT, Chief of Intelligence, Washington Body Guard, and Adjutant General, American Rangers, and other officers that the Christian Home Defense Rangers (originally the Rev. Hood Safety Councils) were renamed to Christian Home Defense Rangers November 17, 1940. Maj. General EARLE RIDGEWAY in Washington, D. C. was made Commander in Chief, but it was directed that all communications to him were to be transmitted to Chicago headquarters. The purpose of the organization was the preservation of our constitutional republic. The officers of the Christian Home Defense Rangers were designated as follows:

F. S. BAKER, Acting Adjutant General
F. S. BROWN, Staff Lieutenant Colonel
ROBIN A. McDANIELS, Acting Major
REV. E. BECKER, Adjutant
MANUEL J. DIAZ, Captain
E. C. LANDSAY, Acting Captain
M. CARLSON F. CAPPETTA, Lieutenant Chaplain.

The American Consumers Mutual Association is listed as having the following officers:

CHARLES H. HEDLER, President and Trustee
E. P. RICHTER, Board Chairman-Treasurer and Trustee
M. RICHARDS, Associate Treasurer
WALTER H. HOYT, Vice President
MRS. MATIE E. KIRBY, Associate Secretary
W. H. COUGHENOUR, Vice President
R. ALBERT PUTT, Secretary-Associate Treasurer.

The American Consumers Mutual Association was founded late in 1935 as a non-profit, civic, educational, research, mutual service association under an educational fraternal system. The Chicago Council was chartered and founded early in 1936. The mutual service membership is \$1.00 a month. The administrative council membership is \$100 to \$300 a year. On purchases made at designated stores and shops, the member receives a "patronage dividend or rebate of the excess profits". The trustees contract with accredited business to provide a given business service. As a return, the business saves its needless advertising expense and other operating charges. To permit the employees to participate in the profits of the scheme, RICHTER

has worked out an "impartial self-compensating schedule". RICHTER intends to develop a chain store system as a "master merchandising method". It appears to the reporting Agent that this plan is completely unintelligible.

RICHTER stated that \$10,000 will finance several stores and \$3500 will finance one store. \$500 a month for ten months will give enough promotional money to pay for postage, literature, and national extension. All is repaid with liberal bonuses under a budget plan. RICHTER assumes all obligations personally and has conveyed all his income as added surety for repayment and will have life insurance provided. RICHTER outlines a plan whereby his representatives will be paid certain salaries and bonuses in proportion to the subscriptions they bring to the American Consumers Mutual Association.

A certificate of incorporation dated December 22, 1941, reflects that RICHTER incorporated the "Consumers National ACMA Community Council" with the following trustees:

BISHOP FRED SIMPSON BROWN
R. ALBERT PUTT
MANUEL J. DIAZ
EVERETT BROOK MANN
V. RODRIQUEZ

Certificate of incorporation dated December 23, 1941, reflects that RICHTER incorporated the "Consumers ACMA Mutual Store "C", Chicago, Illinois, with the following trustees:

Rev. MARTIN CARLSON
Rev. MANUAL J. DIAZ
R. ALBERT PUTT

Lutheran Community Consumers Councils are a division of Consumer National ACMA Community Councils which are sponsored by the Allied Christian Management Army. In July 1941, the officers of the Lutheran Consumers Councils were as follows:

WILLIAM WERNECKE, President
EVERETT BROOK MANN, Board Chairman
Rev. MARTIN CARLSON, Vice Chairman-Secretary
MANUEL J. DIAZ, Executive Vice President
VICTOR W. RICHTER, Ratio-Vice Advisory
PAUL R. STODDARD, Associate Extension Chairman
M. HALLER, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Treasurer.

In April 1942, the following officers were listed for Lutheran Community Consumers Councils:

EVERETT BROOK MANN, President
Rev. MARTIN CARLSON, Vice President
Rev. MANUEL J. DIAZ, Vice President
WILLIAM CARL SIEGEL, Secretary
M. HALTER, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary.

Examination was made of photographic copies of additional records of the Allied Christian Management Army, Inc., 82 West Washington Street, Chicago, which had been furnished by a very confidential source to Special Agents L. H. Frutkin, W. L. Brock, S. P. Blaskey, and D. F. McMahon.

A review of the foregoing records discloses that by memorandum dated February 26, 1942 RICHTER advised that he had laid the ground work for the "Rehabilitation Equity Assets, Ltd," known by the initials REAL, which is advertised as "a life boat in which to ride through the present storm and to cooperate with the United States defense activities and to protect assets and estates of members and to make post-war profits."

Bulletin dated April 2, 1942 stated, with regard to Rehabilitation Equity Assets, Ltd, that "this general activity is urged by the United States Government and has been so recommended for the past years. The Consumers Movement, self-help, profit sharing helps the Christian consumer to be better able to avoid business depression. Under the powerfully sound and always successful ACMA system, even this is greatly strengthened and improved."

The bulletin further indicated that the program which is under way and gaining momentum provides for creating a "promotional fund" under Trust from which money will be loaned to Consumers and Farmers Exchange, Ltd., Local Consumers Mutual Sharing Stores and Manufacturing and Transportation Units.

A certificate of incorporation reflects that RICHTER incorporated the ACMA Orthopraxy Academy on November 25, 1941 and recorded same in Cook County, Illinois on December 11, 1941. The trustees were listed as:

FRED SIMPSON BROWN -- Board Chairman
HARRY BROWN -- Vice President - Legal Counsel
DR. E. T. CHRISTIAN -- Vice President
DR. WM. PAUL KOPPE -- Vice President
EVERETT BROOKS MANN -- Treasurer-Secretary

Orthopraxy was defined as the correction of bodily deformities by means of mechanical devices. The Academy was to be formed as an educational - semi-eleemosynary and research institute under the Allied Christian Management Army. Money taken in by the Academy was to be deposited in the ACMA, Inc. account.

On January 16, 1942 EVERETT BROOKS MANN was elected president of the Academy. It might be noted that by communication dated December 16, 1941, DR. WM. PAUL KOPPE and DR. AGNES T. CHRISTIAN advised the Academy that it should have an MD surgeon as president. It appears that both KOPPE and CHRISTIAN held degrees of DSC.

By letter dated February 14, 1942 RICHTER recommended to the Adjutant General, United States Army, that Orthopraxy Technician Units be formed as part of the war medical and surgeon needs. RICHTER requested advice as to how to cooperate with the Army by having specially trained orthopraxy technicians trained at the ACMA orthopraxy Academy.

By letter dated December 5, 1941 RICHTER requested AVERY BRUNDAGE, owner of the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, to donate money, a building, scholarships, or equipment, or to lend a substantial sum to the Academy.

By letter dated April 28, 1942 AGNES T. CHRISTIAN, DSC, resigned from the Academy, inasmuch as she could not comprehend some of RICHTER'S activities and claimed that she had been insulted by him.

Photographic copies of checks drawn on Lakeview Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, by various organizations in the ACMA scheme are being set out as follows:

Amount	\$1.00
Date	February 24, 1939
Payee	Edward J. Hughes, Secretary, State of Illinois
Maker	American Consumers Mutual Association, Chicago Council

This check was signed by PAUL E. RICHTER, trustee-treasurer and ALBERT PUTT, executive vice-president. The purpose of the check was to pay a filing fee of the 1939 Annual report of "Washington's Body Guard."

Amount	\$1.00
Date	March 15, 1939
Payee	John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company
Maker	American Consumers Mutual Association, Chicago Council

This check was signed by M. HALLER, treasurer, and PAUL E. RICHTER, council president. The purpose of the check was to pay the aforementioned sum to the account of N. HALLER'S policy.

Amount	\$10.00
Date	September 14, 1940
Payee	Geo. Lauterer Company
Maker	ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by E. PAUL RICHTER, president and trustee-treasurer and by EVERETT B. MANN, vice-president. The purpose of the check was to pay a deposit on an order for official arm bands of the American Rangers.

Amount	\$3.50
Date	September 24, 1940
Payee	Illinois Bell Telephone Company
Maker	ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by F. SYLVANIOUS BAKER, assistant treasurer, and EVERETT B. MANN, vice-president. The purpose of this check was to pay a bill for the installing of a telephone at 1536 Mohawk Street for the Allied C.M.A. Christ Church II (Robert Hood II, vice president, Aide to the Administrator).

Amount	\$2
Date	September 28, 1940
Payee	Finder Printing Company
Maker	ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by F. SYLVANIOUS BAKER, assistant treasurer, and EVERETT B. MANN, vice president. The purpose of this check was to pay a deposit for the printing of envelopes for the Washington Body Guard (PATRICK RYAN, vice president).

Amount	\$1.90
Date	October 31, 1940
Payee	Cash
Maker	ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by E. PAUL RICHTER, president. The purpose of the check was to pay for the recording of a purchase contract on 1536 Mohawk Street for the Allied CMA Christ Church II, Inc. (Robert Hood II, Lieutenant Colonel).

Amount \$5.40
Date December 5, 1940
Payee Illinois Bell Telephone Company
Maker ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by F. SYLVANIOUS BAKER, Assistant Treasurer, and EDWARD B. LAMN, Vice-President. The purpose was to pay the telephone bill at 1536 Mohawk Street for the Allied CMA Christ Church II (ROBERT HOOD II).

Amount \$1.61
Date December 27, 1940
Payee Commonwealth Edison Company
Maker ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by E. PAUL RICHTER, President (Trustee-Treasurer). The purpose was to pay for the bill of the Allied Christian Management Army, Christ Church II, 1536 North Mohawk Street.

Amount \$1.50
Date December 26, 1940
Payee Cash
Maker ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by E. PAUL RICHTER, President (Trustee-Treasurer). The purpose was to pay for photostats for the Air Commerce Military Academy.

Amount \$1.00
Date December 18, 1940
Payee MARTIN J. HIGGINS
Maker ACMA, Inc.

F. SYLVANIOUS BAKER, Assistant Treasurer and EVERETT B. LAMN, Vice-President signed this check. The purpose was to pay for one box of Christmas Greeting Cards for the Allied Christian Management Army.

Amount \$1.00
Date February 15, 1941
Payee EDWARD J. HUGHES, Secretary of State of Illinois
Maker ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by E. PAUL RICHTER, President (Trustee-Treasurer). The purpose was to pay a filing fee for the American Rangers.

Amount	\$1.00
Date	February 20, 1941
Payee	EDWARD J. HUGHES, Secretary of State of Illinois
Maker	ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by F. SYLVANIOUS BAKER, Assistant Treasurer, and ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT, Vice-President. The purpose was to pay a filing fee for Washington's Body Guard.

Amount	\$3.00
Date	November 1, 1940
Payee	Meyer and Wenthe
Maker	ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by F. SYLVANIOUS BAKER, Assistant Treasurer, and ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT, Vice-President. The purpose was to pay for a corporate seal for the Air Commerce Military Academy.

Amount	\$2.00
Date	May 23, 1941
Payee	Anderson Brothers Express and Storage Company
Maker	ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by E. PAUL RICHTER, President (Trustee-Treasurer), and EVERETT B. MANN, Vice-President. The purpose of this check was to pay a bill for the American Rangers.

The following checks were drawn on the Cosmopolitan National Bank of Chicago:

Amount	\$1.00
Date	June 20, 1941
Payee	Allied Christian Management Army
Maker	Allied CMA Christ Church III

This check was signed by FRED S. BROWN, Trustee-Treasurer, and E. C. LINDSAY, Assistant Treasurer. The purpose of this check was to pay for the transfer of the Community Council's member registration.

Amount	\$1.02
Date	June 20, 1941
Payee	People's Gas, Light, and Coke Company
Maker	Allied CMA Christ Church III

This check was signed by FRED S. BROWN, Trustee-Treasurer, and E. C. LINDSAY, Assistant Treasurer. The purpose was to pay a gas bill at 1536 North Mohawk Street for the Allied Christian Management Army, Inc.

Amount	\$16.00
Date	September 2, 1941
Payee	JUDSON F. STONE, Agent, Reaper Block
Maker	Allied CMA Christ Church III

This check was signed by (FR. PAUL) EMANUEL RICHTER, Presiding Bishop, and M. J. DIAZ, Vice-President. The purpose was to pay rent on suite 523-A in the Reaper Block, Chicago, for the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth ACMA, Inc.

Amount	\$1.25
Date	December 23, 1941
Payee	The Cook County Recorder
Maker	Allied CMA Christ Church III

This check was signed by (FR. PAUL) EMANUEL RICHTER, Presiding Bishop, and FRED S. ECKMAN, Trustee-Treasurer. The purpose was to pay the fee for recording the charter of Consumers ACMA Mutual Store C.

Amount	\$1.25
Date	December 22, 1941
Payee	Cook County Recorder
Maker	Allied CMA Christ Church III

This check was signed by (FR. PAUL) EMANUEL RICHTER, Presiding Bishop, and E. C. HINDGAY, Assistant Treasurer. The purpose was to pay the fee for recording the charter of the Consumers National ACMA Community Council.

Amount	\$1.50
Date	January 7, 1942
Payee	GERALD WINROD
Maker	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by Rev. EMANUEL RICHTER, Conference President, and MANUEL J. DIAZ, Vice-President. This payment was charged to and paid from the trust account of MANUEL J. DIAZ.

Amount	\$16.00
Date	February 2, 1942
Payee	JUDSON F. STONE, Agent, Reaper Block, Chicago
Maker	Christ Evangelical Church, Fourth ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by Rev. EMANUEL RICHTER, Conference President, and EVERETT BROOKS MAIN, Treasurer. The purpose was to pay the rent for suite 523-A, Reaper Block, Chicago, for the Chicago and Lutheran Community Consumers Councils, ACMA.

Amount	\$1.25
Date	March 28, 1942
Payee	Petty Cash
Maker	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by Rev. EMANUEL RICHTER, Conference President, and M. HALLER, Assistant Secretary. The purpose was to pay for Consumers Councils postage and miscellaneous.

Amount	\$6.90
Date	March 30, 1942
Payee	Illinois Bell Telephone Company
Maker	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by WILLIAM WERNECKE, President-Trustee, and M. HALLER, Assistant Secretary. The purpose was to pay the telephone bill for the Allied Christian Management Army, 82 West Washington Street.

Amount	\$6.47
Date	April 27, 1942
Payee	Illinois Bell Telephone Company
Maker	Allied CMA Christ Church III, Inc.

This check was signed by E. C. LINDSAY, Assistant Treasurer, and (MR. PAUL) EMANUEL RICHTER, Presiding Bishop. The purpose was to pay the telephone bill for the Allied Christian Management Army, 82 West Washington, Chicago.

Amount	\$10.62
Date	April 27, 1942
Payee	Illinois Bell Telephone Company
Maker	Allied CMA Christ Church III, Inc.

This check was signed by E. C. LINDSAY, Assistant Treasurer, and (MR. PAUL) EMANUEL RICHTER, Presiding Bishop. The purpose was to pay the telephone bill for the Consumers National ACMA Community Council, Inc., 82 West Washington Street.

Amount	\$20.00
Date	July 1, 1942
Payee	Allied CMA Christ Church III
Maker	ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by HEDD S. BROWN, Vice-President, and E. PAUL RICHTER, President. It was stated that this sum was advanced from ACMA regents account.

Amount.	\$27.20
Date	July 11, 1942
Payee	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth ACMA, Inc.
Maker	ACMA, Inc.

This check was signed by ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT, Vice-President, and FRED S. BROWN, Vice-President. It was stated that this sum was advanced from ACMA regents account.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will continue to peruse the information turned over to this office by confidential source of information and furnish same to the Bureau in the immediate future.

- P E N D I N G -

ANSWER

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Chicago, Illinois.

August 5, 1942.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Attention MR. D. L. TRAYNOR

RE: WILLIAM B. WERNECKE
INTERNAL SECURITY
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of the fingerprint records of
WILLIAM B. WERNECKE secured from the Chicago Police Department.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Johnson

A. H. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

JAL:MAH
Enc.
AM - SD
25-5976

DEFERRED RECORDING

RECORDED

REC'D AIR MAIL - SPEC DELIVERY

SEARCH AND RETURN
TO MR. BUCKLEY

61-8118-62
RECORDED AUG 15 1942

AUG 8 1942
IDENT. DIV. 7

IDENT. DIV. 7

36
4 AUG 28 1942

Mr. Traynor

Room 2250 F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

4 AUG 21 1942

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delivered for ans.

W. H. Hing

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18 R

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812

Chicago Illinois

August 18, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, was.
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Dear Sir:

In accordance with previous instructions obtained from the Bureau this is to advise that a technical surveillance has been maintained on Otto Donath, 629 West Webster, telephone Lincoln 0405, since August 12, 1942.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Johnson

A. H. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

JWK:IM
25-5976

COPIES DESTROYED
R95 MAY 26 1961

COPY IN FILE

384
58 AUG 26 1942

RECORDED	61-8118-63
INDEXED	F B I
15	AUG 21 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 7 1942

TELETYPE

#245238

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/28/85 BY SP8 BJK/CK

FBI CHICAGO

AUGUST 7, 1942

758 PM CWT

DIRECTOR

TRAY. GEORGE JOHN DASCH, WAS ETAL, WILLIAM WERNECKE - SABOTAGE, SELEC-
TIVE SERVICE. GEORGE R. BROWN, INVESTIGATOR FOR ILLINOIS VIGILANCE COM-
MITTEE, SENT LITERATURE GIVEN HIM BY WERNECKE AND MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING
TO THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE AT THE TIME OF THE APPREHENSION
OF MRS. DILLING. ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE THE LITERATURE AND ADVISE THIS OF-
FICE IMMEDIATELY AS TO CONTENTS.

RECORDED

&
JOHNSON INDEXED

END
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OK FBI WASH DC

MFT

COPY IN FILE

61-8118-67
F 15
AUG 22 1942
FIVE
cc Mr. Ladd
WASH DC

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

August 17, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, with aliases,
et al; WILLIAM WERNECKE
SABOTAGE
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
Files.....

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above captioned case, Confidential Informant [] advised that on August 5, 1942, at 12:35 P.M. a man called Mrs. WERNECKE and she discussed a woman who was visiting her. Mrs. WERNECKE said she has left there and is probably on her way. Confidential Informant further advised that at 12:45 P.M. on this date a woman called Mrs. WERNECKE and said she was at home and for her not to worry.

Confidential Informant [] further advised that on August 6, 1942, at 10:35 A.M. BILL WERNECKE called Randolph 6725 and asked TED if he had heard from HARRY HART. TED said he had not and BILL told him that he was going to have to foreclose. BILL asked TED for LIZZIE'S telephone number and TED told him it was Dearborn 7989 (this number listed to Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING). BILL told TED he wanted to get some data from her. BILL asked if Mrs. "D" is in town and TED said she was there the other day. Informant further advised that BILL told TED they had been giving him a nice trailing and were out to see MARTEE and they had pulled her over to the courthouse and kept her there for nine hours a couple of times. BILL said he would tell TED about it when he sees him next.

Confidential Informant [] also stated that on August 8, 1942, at 5:45 P.M. MATTIE WERNECKE called EMILY and asked her if she would like to go out to the country the next day with her. EMILY said she would like to go. MATTIE said BILL had gone away and she would like EMILY to come over and have dinner with her. MATTIE said she could call her again later that night or the next day.

On August 9, 1942 at 9:50 A.M. MATTIE called EMILY at Sunnyside 2907. MATTIE said she would come over and pick her up in a little while. She is going to call DOUNA'S (?) and RAY is to pick them up at 11:00 A.M. MATTIE said she didn't want to take the DOUNA'S (DONATH'S) but she doesn't want to cause any trouble by not taking them because they are good to BILL.

On this same date Confidential Informant [] advised that at 10:05 A.M., Mrs. WERNECKE called DOUNA'S (DONATH'S). Mrs. WERNECKE said she would pick up the folks about 11 A.M. She said if anything should happen in the meantime she would be at EMILY'S, Sunnyside 2907.

COPIES DESTROYED
R 95 MAY 26 1961

COPY IN FILE

18 AUG 25 1942

Director

August 17, 1942

Confidential Informant advised that on August 10, 1942 at 11:40 A.M. Mrs. WERNECKE called a woman and said she had a lot of "her" clothes here and that she was going to pack a trunk. Mrs. WERNECKE said she would call her later.

On August 10, 1942 at 3:05 P.M. Mrs. WERNECKE received a call from JOHN. She told JOHN that she was packing MONA'S clothes. She also said MONA had a picture of HITLER and a swastika before she died. Confidential Informant further advised Mrs. WERNECKE told JOHN she was burned up about the F.B.I. going to everybody and then informing them not to tell anybody about the visits.

Confidential Informant [] stated that on August 12, 1942, at 9:50 A.M. Mrs. DONATH called Mrs. WERNECKE. Mrs. DONATH wanted to know if she could get some soap powder for her. Mrs. WERNECKE told her she didn't use enough of it to buy it in large quantities. b7D


On this same date at 10:10 A.M. JOHN called Mrs. WERNECKE. Mrs. WERNECKE said her car was at the garage and she would have to go on the streetcar today to get it. She told JOHN she would wait and pick up her car and that she might come over and see him then. Mrs. WERNECKE said she would call him around 1:00 o'clock and let him know what she was going to do. She advised she wanted to be at home tonight because of the blackout and that she doesn't want to be out on the street with her car.

The Informant further advised that at 12:35 P.M. on August 12, 1942, Mrs. WERNECKE received a call from the Butler Motor Company and they told her her car was ready. On this same date at 12:45 P.M. Mrs. WERNECKE received a call from a woman. Mrs. WERNECKE told the woman that WILLIAM was out of town for the day and that he had something to attend to.

Confidential Informant further advised that at 9:05 P.M. on August 12, 1942, Mrs. WERNECKE called the Illinois Research Hospital and asked for information as to the condition of Mrs. ANNA JONES who was operated on that day. Her condition was reported to be good. At 9:25 P.M. Mrs. WERNECKE called Mr. JONES and told him that his wife was doing fine and that she would call again and keep him informed as to how Mrs. JONES is.

The above information covers a period from August 5, 1942 to August 13, 1942.

Very truly yours,


A. H. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

PVR:DB
65-2441

CC 25-5976

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
August 20, 1966

8118-66
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

CHICAGO

Transmit the following message to:

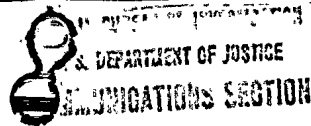
WILLIAM B. WERNECKE, SELECTIVE SERVICE. RETEL AUGUST EIGHTEEN,
FORTYTWO. ADVISE IF LUTHER INSTITUTE CHICAGO IS A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION.

HOOVER

COPIES DESTROYED
R 95 MAY 26 1961

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____

362
100-23-1912



AUG 18 1942

TELETYPE

SP-149 22 P RI 204

187

W. M. H. J.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Mr. Gurnea.....

Edw
W. H. King

BI H

FBI CHICAGO AUGUST 18, 1942 843 PM KG

DIRECTOR
WIND. GEORGE JOHN DASCH, WAS, ET AL, WILLIAM WERNECKE
SABOTAGE, SELECTIVE SERVICE. RECORDS LUTHER INSTITUTE REFLECT
WERNECKE ENTERED SEPTEMBER FIFTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTY THREE,
STUDYING ENGLISH, LATIN, HISTORY AND SCIENCES. NO RECORD OF COURSES
TO PREPARE FOR MINISTRY AND NO RECORD OF GRADUATION. LEMONT E.
KNOFF, REPORTED TO BE MINISTRY STUDENT AND MEMBER OF ALLIED
CHRISTIAN MANAGEMENT ARMY, IN SIGNED STATEMENT ADVISED HE KNOWS OF
NO CHRISTIAN MINISTRY COLLEGE, THAT ACMA HAS NO CLASSES, TEACHERS
OR TEXTBOOKS. THE ONLY ~~ENGL~~ RELIGION HE HEARD WAS ONE SERMON FROM
FRED SIMPSON BROWN IN JULY TWENTY SIXTH MEETING. HE HAS LETTER FROM
BROWN INDUCING HIM TO JOIN ACMA. THIS LETTER OBTAINED. HANS
AUGUST LUDWIG ERICH/BECKER, USING NAME OF ERICH/BECKER, STATES IN
SPRING OF NINETEEN FORTY ONE SEVERED ALL CONNECTIONS WITH RICHTER,
INFORMING HIM THAT ALL HIS SCHEMES WERE PIPE DREAMS. ON JULY
TWENTY THREE, NINETEEN FORTY TWO, RICHTER INFORMED BECKER THAT HE
WAS TO BE DEAN OF CHRISTIAN MINISTRY COLLEGE. IN RESPONSE TO
BECKERS QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THIS COLLEGE WAS A PAPER ONE, RICHTER
STATED QUOTE NO THERE ARE GOING TO BE SOME STUDENTS AND WE ARE
GOING TO OPEN UP UNQUOTE. BECKER STATES THAT THERE NEVER HAS BEEN
CHRISTIAN MINISTRY COLLEGE IN OPERATION. USA ADVISES HE WILL ENDEAVOR
TO HAVE INDICTMENT RETURNED AGAINST EDWING PAUL RICHTER IN NEAR
FUTURE FOR CONSPIRACY WITH WERNECKE TO ~~TOXX~~ VIOLATE SELECTIVE
SERVICE ACT.

JOHNSON

ND

48 PM OK FBI WASH DC PW

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

add 1061 - 8.17.8 - 66
Del. Chicago
EX-3 8/17/42
WCH/AFH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

POST OFFICE BOX 812
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

August 19, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, WAS
SELECTIVE SERVICE

ATTENTION: D. L. TRAYNOR

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 8, 1942, attaching copies of a letter dated August 1, 1942, from MR. GEORGE ROBERT BROWN of the Illinois Vigilance Association, Chicago, in which he advises of threats made to him by WERNECKE because BROWN had furnished information concerning WERNECKE to this office.

Relative to the desire of the Bureau to be advised as to the manner, in which WERNECKE became informed that information had been furnished this office by BROWN, please be advised that this office is unable to definitely know just how WERNECKE; if in fact he did have knowledge that BROWN furnished information to Agents of this office, knew.

At the time the investigation was instituted concerning WERNECKE, open inquiry was made by the Agents of this office at the office of the Illinois Vigilance Association of their receptionist, who informed the Agents as to BROWN'S whereabouts. In accordance with information furnished by BROWN himself, and by REVEREND YARROW, head of the Illinois Vigilance Association, WERNECKE was very closely associated with the office, as well as with the receptionist in that office. At the time BROWN was interviewed by Special Agent EARL HIRSH, in connection with the alleged threats by WERNECKE, BROWN advised that the receptionist in their office could not be trusted, and that if Agents of this office desired to contact BROWN at any future date, no personal contact at the office should be had because the receptionist could not be trusted. BROWN also suggested that a telephone call be made to his office and in the event the receptionist answered, the phone the Agent calling should leave the name of COLLINS and not designate the office with whom COLLINS was attached. In this manner BROWN would know that some Agent at the F.B.I. was endeavoring to contact him.



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R 95 MAY 26 1961

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AUG 24 1942
DEFERRED RECORDING

4 AUG 31 1942

Page 2

Director

RE: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, WAS

August 19, 1942

It is very probable in light of the above information that the receptionist at the Illinois Vigilance Association furnished WERNECKE with the information that F.B.I. Agents were looking for BROWN. However, she was not in possession of any facts as to what transpired in the interviews. At the time WERNECKE made his threats to BROWN, BROWN denied having furnished any information to this office and according to his statements to Agent HIRSH, BROWN believed that WERNECKE was satisfied that he was merely endeavoring to make certain positive statements concerning contacts he had in the F.B.I. office, with a view of having BROWN tell of his interviews with the Agents of this office.

When MR. BROWN contacted Agent HIRSH relative to the threats made by WERNECKE, Assistant United States Attorney EARLE HURLEY was immediately contacted with a view of having a subpoena issued BROWN. However, MR. HURLEY advised that he did not believe it advisable at the time and would not authorize the issuance of this subpoena.

Special Agent HIRSH has advised BROWN that it would be impossible for the Bureau to furnish him with any credentials. However, BROWN advised that he would continue to cooperate with this office and desired to be called before a Federal Grand Jury in order that he may furnish all information in his possession concerning WERNECKE and ELIZABETH DILLING.

This information has been conveyed to Special Assistant to the Attorney General, WILLIAM CONNER, who advised that he would bring BROWN before the Grand Jury in the near future.

Very truly yours,


A. H. JOHNSON

Special Agent in Charge

AMASD

EH:JR
25-5976

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 25-1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SA
P.H.

BI CHICAGO AUGUST 24 XX25, 1942 9 PM KG.
DIRECTOR

WHALE . GEORGE JOHN DASCH, WAS, WILLIAM WERNECKE, SABOTAGE, SS.
HANS WILLIAM LUDWIG ERICH BECKER, ASSOCIATE OF E. P. RICHTER STATES
THAT WERNECKE WAS DEAN OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY COLLEGE UP TO JULY
TWENTY SIX, NINETEEN FORTY TWO. DR. W. P. KOPPE, CHIROPIDIST
ORGANIZED WITH RICHTER THE ACMA ORTHOPRAXY ACADEMY. DURING
ORGANIZATION RICHTER ASKED WHETHER STUDENTS AND GRADUATES OF THE
ACADEMY WOULD BE DEFERRED FROM THE DRAFT, AND WHETHER THEY WOULD
RECEIVE OFFICERS RATINGS IN THE ARMY IF THEY DID JOINING. KOPPE STATED
QUOTE I GOT THE IMPRESSION FROM THOSE QUESTIONS THAT HE RICHTER
INTENDED TO USE THOSE FACTS AS BAIT TO GET STUDENTS
UNQUOTE.

JOHNSON

END

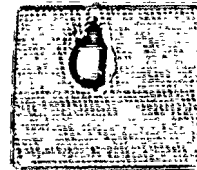
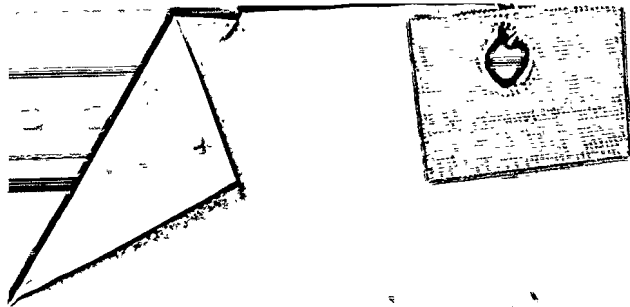
10-00 PM OK FBI WA NM

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6 SEP 5 1942

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61-8118-68
F B I
17 AUG 31 1942
McGuire



Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Kramer	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

AUG 28 1942

FBI CHICAGO AUGUST 28, 1942 10 PM KG
DIRECTOR
WHALE. GEORGE JOHN DASCH, WAS, WILLIAM WERNECKE, WAS SABOTAGE, SS.
REVEREND ALFRED W. BRUHN INSTALLED AS PASTOR OF ~~CHURCH~~ CHRIST CHURCH
TWO NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY BUT DISAGREED WITH INJECTION OF MILITARY WORK
INTO CHURCH AND RESIGNED BEFORE HE STARTED. RICHTER NEVER ORDAINED.
NEVER HEARD OF CHRISTIAN MINISTRY COLLEGE. RICHTER VISITED AMERICA
FIRST AND OTHER MEETINGS AND PASSED OWN ATTENDANCE LIST. REFERRED TO AS
QUOTE THAT PHONEY MINISTER UNQUOTE. GOSSIP THAT ANYONE COULD BE
ORDAINED BY HIM FOR THREE DOLLARS. GEORGE R. BROWN, INVESTIGATOR,
ILLINOIS VIGILANTS ASSOCIATION TESTIFIED BEFORE SEDITION GRAND JURY
TODAY. BROWN ADVISED THAT WERNECKE APPARENTLY HAD BEEN ENDEAVORING
TO CONTACT HIM POSSIBLY WITH A VIEW OF COMMITTING VIOLENCE FOR BROWN
TESTIFYING. SUBPOENA ISSUED FOR BROWN IN EVENT WERNECKE ENDEAVORS TO
INTIMIDATE HIM.

JOHNSON

A AND H
END END
11-05 PM OK FBI WASH DC NH

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&
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F B I
17 AUG 31 1942

25 SEP 4 1942
303 651

SEP

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI CHICAGO

SEPTEMBER 2, 1942

943 PM CWT

GCW

DIRECTOR

TRIP. GEORGE JOHN DASCH, WAS ETAL - WILLIAM WERNECKE, WAS - SABOTAGE,
SELECTIVE SERVICE. US ATTORNEY, CHICAGO, ADVISES WARRANT WILL BE IS-
SUED FOR THE ARREST OF SUBJECT WERNECKE ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER FIFTH,
FOR FALSE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE. OPIN-
ION RELATIVE TO PAUL ~~RICHTER~~ RICHTER WILL PROBABLY BE FORTHCOMING TO-
MORROW CONCERNING PROSECUTION.

JOHNSON

END

10-45 PM OK FBI WASH DC NM

cc Ladd

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&
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 2

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Page 11 ~ b7D